

BULLETINS
OF
THE CAMPAIGN 1797.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 3^d, 1797.

Whitehall, January 3, 1797.

BY Dispatches received on Sunday Evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, it appears that a Part of the French Fleet, consisting of Eight Two-Deckers, and Nine other Vessels of different Classes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th Ultimo, and had remained there, without any Attempt to land, till the 27th in the Evening, when they quitted their Station, and have not since been heard of. The Wind, at the Time of their Sailing, blowing hard at S. S. E.

From their first Appearance, every Exertion was made by General Dalrymple, the Commanding Officer of the District; and a considerable Force was collected to repel the Enemy.

The Accounts further state, that the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps displayed the utmost Zeal and Alacrity, in undertaking the Guards in those Places from whence the Regular Troops were withdrawn; and the universal Readiness shewn by all Descriptions of People to forward the Preparations for Defence, left no Doubt of the Event, in case the Enemy had ventured to make a Descent. In particular,

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ticular, the Spirit, Activity, and Exertions of Richard White, Esq. of Seafield Park, deserve the most honorable mention.

An Officer and Seven Men were driven on Shore in a Boat belonging to One of the French Ships, and were immediately made Prisoners. This Gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and, upon Examination, states that the Fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted in all of about Fifty Sail, having an Army, of 25,000 Men on board, commanded by General Hoche, and that it was destined for the Attack of Ireland.

Admiralty-Office, January 3, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Stirling, of His Majesty's Ship Jason, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cape Clear the 24th of December, 1796.

S I R,

I HAD the Honor to inform you, on the 20th Instant, by Le Suffrein, a French Vessel, armé en Flute, which we had taken with 250 Troops, Arms, &c. on board, that my Intentions were to cruize some Days, to endeavour to intercept any of her Consorts.

The Prisoners have since informed me, that she failed on the 16th, in Company with Sixteen Sail of the Line and Transports, having 20,000 Troops. As the Wind has been Easterly since the Date of my Letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a Port; and as the Troops had only Ten Days' Provisions, they must be badly off.

I saw a large Ship of War last Night, and I am persuaded the Body of the Fleet cannot be far from me. A Rudder and other Pieces of Wreck have floated past us To-Day.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 7th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, January 7, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain William Carthew, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Regulus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Latitude 20 Deg. 18 Min. North, Longitude 33 Deg. 46 Min. West, the 11th of November, 1796.

SIR,

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 2d of November, at One P.M. a Sail was discovered, bearing about South from us, to which I gave Chace, and upon nearing her could discover she was a Ship of War, and at which Time she bore up, quartering, having been upon a Wind before, which gave Suspicion of her being an Enemy. At Ten P.M. came within Hale; and as she would not heave-to, or say of what Nation she was, a Broadside was given, upon which she struck, and proved to be the San Pio, Spanish Corvette, of Eighteen Guns, and One Hundred and Forty Men. Having the Day before received Intelligence that Admiral Man's Squadron had been chased by the Spanish Fleet, and also that they had taken an Hospital Ship from us, I deemed it justifiable to detain her.

The Corvette was detained in Latitude 36 Deg. 18 Min. North, 19 Deg. 10 Min. West Longitude,

having sailed from Cadiz the 10th of October, on a Cruize of Six Weeks, Twenty Days of which were unexpired, and had taken nothing.

I have the Honor to be, &c &c. &c.

W. CARTHEW.

Whitehall, January 7, 1797.

BY Dispatches received this Day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th Instant, it appears that a Part of the French Fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further Part had been seen off the Mouth of the Shannon; but that both Divisions had quitted their Stations, and put to Sea, on the Evening of the 2d Instant, without attempting a Landing.

The Accounts of the Disposition of the Country, where the Troops are assembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest Loyalty has manifested itself throughout the Kingdom; and in the South and West, where the Troops have been in Motion, they have been met by the Country People of all Descriptions, with Provisions and all Sorts of Accommodations, to facilitate their March; and every Demonstration has been given of the Zeal and Ardour of the Nation to oppose the Enemy in every Place where it could be supposed a Descent might be attempted.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 10th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, January 9, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Monarch, Crookhaven, the 30th of last Month.

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that the Impatiente French Frigate, carrying 20 Four-Pounders, 320 Men, and 250 Soldiers. came on Shore near this Place about One o'Clock this Morning, and was totally lost. Seven of the Men escaped on the Rocks.

Whitehall, January 10, 1797.

BY Dispatches received this Day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 6th Instant, it appears that his Excellency had received Accounts from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, stating, that on the 5th Instant His Majesty's Ship the Polyphemus, Captain Lumsdaine, had captured, and brought into the Cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French

Frigate of 44 Guns, 625 Men, including Troops; and that she had also captured a large Transport full of Troops, which being extremely leaky, and Night coming on, with heavy Gales of Wind, Captain Lumisdaine had been prevented from taking Possession of, but which, from many Signals of Distress afterwards made by her, and his Inability to render any Assistance, he had every Reason to apprehend must have sunk during the Night.

It further appears from the Accounts of the Prisoners on board La Tortue, that La Scævola, another large French Frigate, had recently foundered at Sea, with all her Crew.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 14th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, January 14, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barton, of His Majesty's Ship Lapwing, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Basseterre Roads, December 3, 1796.

SIR,

A PACKET leaving this Place To-Day for England, I embrace the Opportunity, for the Satisfaction of their Lordships, to acquaint them, that I anchored at St. Kitt's on the 25th Ultimo, when an Express Boat had been sent from the Island of Anguilla, to inform the Admiral that the Island was attacked by Two French Men of War and several small Vessels, containing Four Hundred Troops. I felt it my Duty (as the Express Boat returned here with the Loss of her Main-Mast) to leave the Service I was ordered on to endeavour to relieve that Place. The Wind being to the Northward, prevented my getting up there in Time to stop them from burning the Town; but I have the Pleasure to say, after an Action of near Two Hours, I effectually relieved that Island, by taking the Ship and sinking the Brig. The Ship proved to be *Le Decius*, mounting Twenty four Six-Pounders, Two

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Twelve.

Twelve-Pound Carronades, and Two Brass Field-Pieces, with One Hundred and Thirty-three Men of her own Complement, and Two Hundred and Three Troops, commanded by Citoyen Andrée Senis, and the Brig La Vaillante, mounting Four Twenty-four-Pounders, with Forty-five Men and Ninety Troops, commanded by Citoyen Laboulique. The Particulars of the Action I have transmitted to Rear-Admiral Harvey, for the Information of their Lordships.

I am, &c.

R. BARTON.

N. B. I am informed that they were picked Troops from Victor Hughes, for the sole Purpose of plundering and destroying the Island.

R. B.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 17th,
1797.

Parliament-Street, January 16, 1797.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are an Extract and Copy, have been this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Charles Graham, commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Leeward Islands in the Absence of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Charles Graham to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, dated Head Quarters, Martinico, October 16, 1796.

OUR Affairs in Grenada wear the most favourable Aspect, I may say, indeed, Tranquillity is completely restored, as they enjoy it in the most comprehensive Sense : The Communication throughout the Island is perfectly open ; there are some few Stragglers, no Doubt, in the Woods, but they never molest even single Passengers, and their Number is so inconsiderable, and their State so wretched, that they rather deserve our Contempt than merit our Resentment. Fédon has not yet been taken,
and

and Opinions are various with respect to his Death or Escape, the former, however, I think most probable, as it is reported a Canoe, that had been overfet, was found by a Vessel some Distance from the Coast, with a Compass nailed to the Bottom, which was known to be one that he had had in his Possession; it is therefore likely he may have been lost, in endeavouring to make his Escape.

I embrace with Satisfaction the Opportunity this affords me of having the Honor to inform you, that a Negotiation has been opened, for a general Exchange of Prisoners, with the Commissioners of the French Republic at Guadaloupe; the Commissary sent here to treat on that Business has in consequence returned with Two Hundred, an equal Number of ours are to be sent by the Cartel; when the Business is finally settled, I shall have the Pleasure of acquainting you with the Particulars.

*Head Quarters, Martinico,
November 13, 1796.*

S I R,

IT affords me great Satisfaction to have an Opportunity of informing you of the entire Reduction of the Brigands and Charibs in St. Vincent's, which was communicated to me by Major General Hunter shortly after I had the Honor of addressing you on the 16th Ultimo; a Copy of whose Letter I herewith transmit, together with the Return of Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Major-General.

S I R, *St. Vincent's, October 18, 1796.*

WHEN I had the Honor of writing to your Excellency on the 22d of August, I inclosed a Copy of the Terms offered to the Charibs by Governor Seton and myself, in consequence of Sir

Ralph

Ralph Abercromby's Orders and Instructions to me upon that Subject. At the same Time I acquainted you with the Plan I had adopted in order to reduce the remaining Brigands, and to compel the Charibs to surrender.

I have now the Satisfaction to inform you of the total Reduction of the Brigands and Charibs on this Island.

Marin Padre (a Negroe of St. Lucia), who has commanded the Brigands and Charibs since the Capture of the Vigie, and who had great Influence and Authority over both, surrendered on the 2d Instant.

The Number of Brigands who have surrendered or been taken since the 4th of July amounts to 725, the Number of Charibs to 4633, including Women and Children.

I have much Pleasure in making known to you, for His Majesty's Information, the Zeal, Activity, and Humanity which have actuated every Description of Officers and Soldiers employed under my Command during the Whole of the Charib War; and I am happy to say, that, notwithstanding the Season of the Year and the Fatigue the Troops have undergone, they are in general very healthy.

Inclosed you will receive a Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Troops since the Commencement of the Charib War.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

P. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

*To his Excellency
Major-General Graham.*

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's
Forces in the Island of St. Vincent between the 20th
of July and 15th of October 1796.*

26th Light Dragoons.—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 Gunner wounded.

3d Foot

- 3d Foot (or Buffs).—4 Rank and File killed ; 2 Serjeants, 19 Rank and File, wounded.
- 40th Foot.—4 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
- 42d—Foot.—1 Rank and File killed ; 3 Rank and File wounded.
- 63d Foot.—3 Rank and File killed ; 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d West India Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Ensign, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- Lewenstein's Chasseurs.—4 Rank and File killed ; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File, wounded.
- Major Trench's St. Vincent's Rangers.—2 Rank and File killed ; 2 Serjeants, 8 Rank and File, wounded.
- Total.—3 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 Serjeants, 1 Gunner, 66 Rank and File, wounded.

Officers wounded.

- Lieutenant-Colonel Graham and Ensign Towes, of the 2d West India Regiment.
- Lieutenant Millar, of the 40th Regiment.
- Lieutenants Beaulire and Roquier, of Lewenstein's Chasseurs.
- Lieutenant M'Kenzie, of Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.

(Signed) *W. J. Currey*, Aide-de-Camp.

Whitehall, January 16, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Governor Seton by his Grace the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal

Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated St. Vincent's, October 12, 1796.

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform your Grace, that Tranquillity is on the Eve of being restored to this Colony, owing in a very great Measure to the unremitted Exertions of Major-General Hunter, and to his humane Conduct towards the Enemy of every Description. All the Charib Chiefs have surrendered, their People are coming in daily, and we have at this Moment about Three Thousand Five Hundred in our Possession. Nearly all the Brigands, with their Leader, have also surrendered.

BY a subsequent Letter, from the Governor to his Grace, dated St. Vincent's, the 16th of November last, it appears, that the Remainder of the Charibs and Brigands had surrendered themselves, and that the Island was in a State of perfect Tranquillity.

Whitehall, January 17.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, January 10, 1797.

I HAVE the Satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that since the Information transmitted to Mr. Greville that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no Re-appearance of them upon the Coasts; so that I trust, from the Violence of the Tempest, and from their Ships being ill found and ill victualled, their Expedition is for the present frustrated.

Upon reviewing what has passed during this Expedition of the Enemy, I have the Satisfaction to reflect, that the best Spirit was manifested by His Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces; and I have every Reason to believe, that if a Landing had taken
Place,

Place, they would have displayed the utmost Fidelity. When the Flank Companies of the Antrim Regiment were formed, the whole Regiment turned out, to a Man, with Expressions of the greatest Eagerness to march; and the Downshire Regiment, to a Man, declared they would stand and fall by their Officers.

At the Time the Army was ordered to march, the Weather was extremely severe: I therefore ordered them a Proportion of Spirits upon their Route, and directed an Allowance of Four-pence a Day to their Wives until their Return. During their March the utmost Attention was paid them by the Inhabitants of the Towns and Villages through which they passed; so that in many Places the Meat provided by the Commissariat was not consumed. The Roads, which in Parts had been rendered impassable by the Snow, were cleared by the Peasantry. The poor People often shared their Potatoes with them, and dressed their Meat without demanding Payment; of which there was a very particular Instance in the Town of Banagher, where no Gentleman or principal Farmer resides to set them the Example. At Carlow a considerable Subscription was made for the Troops as they passed; and at Limerick and Cork every Exertion was used to facilitate the Carriage of Artillery and Baggage, by Premiums to the Carmen; and in the Town of Galway, which for a short Time was left with a very inadequate Garrison, the Zeal and Ardor of the Inhabitants and Yeomanry was peculiarly manifested, and in a Manner to give me the utmost Satisfaction. In short, the general good Disposition of the People through the South and West was so prevalent, that had the Enemy landed, their Hope of Assistance from the Inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

From the Armed Yeomanry, Government derived the most honorable Assistance. Noblemen and Gen-

tlemen of the first Property vied in exerting themselves at the Head of their Corps. Much of the Express and Escort Duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they took the Duty of the Garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that Men of Three and Four Thousand Pounds a Year were employed in escorting Baggage and carrying Expresses. Mr. John Latouche, who was a Private in his Son's Corps, rode Twenty-five Miles in one of the severest Nights, with an Express, it being his Turn for Duty. The Merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first Eminence, marched Sixteen Irish Miles with a Convoy of Arms to the North, whither it was conducted by Reliefs of Yeomanry. The Appearance in this Metropolis has been highly meritorious. The Corps have been formed of the most respectable Barristers, Attornies, Merchants, Gentlemen, and Citizens, and their Number is so considerable, and their Zeal in mounting Guards so useful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the Garrison with perfect Safety to the Town. The Numbers of Yeomanry fully appointed and disciplined in Dublin exceed Two Thousand; above Four Hundred of whom are Horse. The whole Number of Corps approved by Government amount to Four Hundred and Forty, exclusive of the Dublin Corps. The gross Number is nearly Twenty-five Thousand. There are also Ninety-one Offers of Service under Consideration, and One Hundred and Twenty-five Proposals have been declined; and, in Reply to a circular Letter written to the Commandants of the respective Corps, their Answers almost universally contained a general Offer of Service in any Part of the Kingdom.

Many prominent Examples of individual Loyalty and Spirit have appeared. An useful Impression was made upon the Minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious Address from Dr. Moylan, the titular

Bishop

Bishop of Cork. I cannot but take Notice of the Exertions of Lord Kenmare, who spared no Expence in giving Assistance to the Commanding Officer in his Neighbourhood, and who took into his own Demesne, a great Quantity of Cattle which had been driven from the Coast. Nor could any Thing exceed the Ardor of the Earl of Ormonde, who, when his Regiment of Militia was retained as Part of the Garrison of Dublin, solicited with so much Zeal a Command in the Flank Companies, that I thought it a Measure due to His Majesty's Service to encourage his Lordship's Request.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 21st, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, December 4, 1796.

S I R,

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that a few Hours after I anchored with the Squadron in this Bay, the 2d Instant, I received a Letter from Captain Barton, of His Majesty's Ship Lapwing, acquainting me that he had destroyed the French Ship *Le Decius* and *La Vaillante* Brig, off St. Martin's, and that Two French Frigates *La Thetis* and *La Pensée* were at Anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for further Information.

In consequence of the Two Frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the *Bellona* and *Invincible* to St. Kitt's, and directed Captain Wilson to obtain such Information as was necessary at that Island, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best Endeavours to take or destroy the French Frigates, and protect the Island of Anguilla, and he sailed the same Evening on that Service.

C

Captain

Captain Barton having referred me to Lieutenant St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish Schooner with his Letter, it appears that the French had landed about Three Hundred Men on the Island of Anguilla, the 26th Ultimo, and that after having plundered the Island, and burnt several Houses, and committed every Devastation possible, attended with Acts of great Cruelty; that on the Appearance of the Lapwing they re-embarked their Troops the Night of the 26th, and the following Morning early the Lapwing came to Action with the Decius of Twenty six Guns, and Valiant Brig, mounting Four Thirty-two and Twenty-four Pounders, as a Gun-Vessel; that after a close Action of about an Hour the Brig bore away, and in Half an Hour after the Decius struck her Colours. The Brig ran on Shore on St. Martin's, and by the Fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that on the Lapwing taking Possession of the Decius, it was found she had about Eighty Men killed and Forty wounded, being full of Troops; that the following Day the Lapwing was chased by Two large French Frigates, and Captain Barton found it necessary to take the Prisoners and his Men out of the Decius, and set Fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed One Hundred and Seventy Prisoners.

I shall take the earliest Opportunity of transmitting any further Accounts which may be sent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears that Captain Barton's Conduct was highly meritorious by the Capture and Destruction of this Force of the Enemy, and saving the Island of Anguilla from further Depredation.

The French Troops employed on this Service were picked Men from Guadaloupe; and there is great Reason to suppose the greatest Part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the Soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim on Shore.

The Lapwing had but One Man killed (the Pilot) and Six Men wounded.

I am, &c. (Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Polyphemus, January 13, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's Ship *Druid* is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the *Unicorn* and *Doris*, with a large French Ship, armed en Flute, captured by them, named *La Ville de L'Orient*, having on board Four Hundred of the Enemy's Hussars, completely equipped, besides some Mortars, Cannon, Musquets, Powder, Cloathing, &c. being One of the Ships on the Expedition against this Country; and that the *Unicorn* and *Doris* were left following up the Intelligence they had received, for the further Annoyance of the Enemy.

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Phæbe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Cawsand Bay, January 13, 1797.

S I R,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that on the 10th Instant, Cape Clear bearing N. N. W. distant about Twenty Leagues, His Majesty's Ship under my Command fell in with the French Corvette *L'Atalante*, of Sixteen Guns, manned with One Hundred and Twelve Men, commanded by Lieutenant Dordelin, which, after a Chase of Eight Hours-towards the N. E. Quarter, she came up with and captured. The *Atalante* is a very fine Brig, coppered, having Eighty Feet Keel, and is only Three Years old. Should their Lordships think proper to order her to be inspected, she will,

I think, be deemed fit for His Majesty's Service. As soon as I shall have landed the Prisoners, and received the Phœbe's Men from the Corvette, I purpose proceeding to Sea in further Execution of their Lordships' Order of the 3d Instant.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

ROB. BARLOW.

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated January 17, 1797.

LIEUTENANT-GARDINER, of His Majesty's Ship Hind, arrived here this Morning in the La Favorite National Privateer of Eight Guns, Four Pounders, and Sixty Men, captured by the Hind, in Company with the Fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th Instant, in the Latitude of 48 Deg. North, Longitude 8 Deg. 30 Min. West.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th Instant; no French Ships were there then.

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated January 17, 1797.

HIS Majesty's Sloop Spitfire arrived this Morning with the National Brig L'Allerger, of Two Hundred Tons, laden with Ammunition and Entrenching Tools, being one of the Vessels on the Expedition to Ireland, which she captured the 12th Instant, about Thirty Leagues to the Westward of Ushant, the Spitfire having been driven to that Situation by strong Gales of Northerly Wind.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, November 21, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.
Captain of His Majesty's Frigate Indefatigable, to
Evan Nepean Esq. dated January 17, 1797.*

I HAVE the Honor to make known to you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Friday last the 13th Instant, at half-past Noon, in Latitude 47 Deg. 30 Min. N. Ushant bearing N. E. 50 Leagues, we discovered a large Ship in the N. W. Quarter, steering under easy Sail for France; the Wind was then at West, blowing hard, with thick, hazy Weather. I instantly made the Signal to the Amazon for a general Chase, and followed it by the Signal that the Chase was an Enemy. At Four P. M. the Indefatigable had gained sufficiently upon the Chase for me to distinguish very clearly that she had Two Tier of Guns, with her Lower Deck Ports shut, and that she had no Poop.

At Fifteen Minutes before Six we brought the Enemy to close Action, which continued to be well supported on both Sides near an Hour, when we unavoidably shot a-head; at this Moment the Amazon appeared a-stern, and gallantly supplied our Place; but the eagerness of Captain Reynolds to second his Friend, had brought him up under a Press of Sail, and, after a well-supported and close Fire for a little Time, he also unavoidably shot a-head. The Enemy, who had nearly effected running me on board, appeared to be much larger than the Indefatigable, and, from her very heavy Fire of Musquetry, I believe was full of Men; this Fire was continued until the End of the Action with great Vivacity, although she frequently defended both Sides of the Ship at the same Time.

As soon as we had replaced some necessary Rigging, and the Amazon had reduced her Sail, we commenced a second Attack, placing ourselves, after

some raking Broad-sides, upon each Quarter; and this Attack, often within Pistol-Shot, was by both Ships unremitted for above Five Hours: We then sheered off to secure our Masts. It would be needless to relate to their Lordships every Effort that we made in an Attack, which commenced at a Quarter before Six P. M. and did not cease, excepting at Intervals, until half-past Four A. M. I believe Ten Hours of more severe Fatigue was scarcely ever experienced; the Sea was high, the People on the Main Deck up to their Middles in Water, some Guns broke their Breechings Four Times over, some drew their Ring-Bolts from the Sides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our Masts were much wounded, the Main Top-mast completely unrigged, and saved only by uncommon Alacrity.

At about Twenty Minutes past Four, the Moon, opening rather brighter than before, shewed to Lieutenant George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the Forecastle, a Glimpse of the Land; he had scarcely reached me to report it, when we saw the Breakers. We were then close under the Enemy's Starboard Bow, and the Amazon as near her on the Larboard; not an Instant could be lost, and every Life depended upon the prompt Execution of my Orders; and here it is with heartfelt Pleasure I acknowledge the full Value of my Officers and Ship's Company, who, with incredible Alacrity, hauled the Tacks on board, and made Sail to the Southward. The Land could not be ascertained, but we took it to be Ushant, and in the Bay of Brest, crippled as we were, I had no particular Fears, but before Day we again saw Breakers upon the Lee Bow; the Ship was instantly wore to the Northward, and being then satisfied that the Land we had before seen was not Ushant, the lingering Approach of Day-Light was most anxiously looked for by all, and soon after it opened, seeing the Land very close a-head, we again wore

wore to the Southward, in Twenty Fathoms Water, and a few Minutes after discovered the Enemy, who had so bravely defended herself, laying on her Broad-side, and a tremendous Surf beating over her. The miserable Fate of her brave but unhappy Crew was perhaps the more sincerely lamented by us, from the Apprehension of suffering a similar Misfortune. We passed Her within a Mile, in a very bad Condition, having at that Time Four Feet Water in our Hold, a great Sea, and the Wind dead on the Shore; but we had ascertained, beyond a Doubt, our Situation to be that of Hodierne Bay, and that our Fate depended upon the possible Chance of weathering the Penmark Rocks. Exhausted as we were with Fatigue, every Exertion was made, and every Inch of Canvas set, that could be carried, and at Eleven A. M. we made the Breakers, and, by the Blessing of God, weathered the Penmark Rocks about Half a Mile.

The Amazon had hauled her Wind to the Northward, when we stood to the Southward; her Condition, I think, was better than ours, and I knew that her Activity and Exertions were fully equal to any Thing that could be effected under similar Circumstances; the Judgment with which she was managed during so long an Action, and the Gallantry of her Attacks, could not but merit the highest Commendation, and to the Heart of a Friend it was peculiarly gratifying. I have full as much Reason to speak highly of my own Officers and Men, to whom I owe infinite Obligations. The Lieutenants Thomson, Norway, and Bell, Lieutenants O'Connor and Wilson of the Marines, and Mr Thomson the Master, have abundant Claims upon my Gratitude, as well as every inferior Officer in the Ship. The Sufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am singularly happy to say that my own are inconsiderable. The First Lieutenant, Mr. Thomson, a brave and worthy Officer, is the only one of

that Description wounded, with Eighteen Men; Twelve of which Number have Wounds of no serious Consequence, consisting chiefly of violent Contusions from Splinters.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

Admiralty-Office, January 21, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, the 16th of January 1797.

CAPTAIN COUNTESS. of the *Dædalus*, informs me, that on the 8th Instant, off Ushant, in Company with the *Majestic* and *Incendiary*, he captured *Le Suffrein*, a French Transport, which had been taken by the *Jafon*, and recaptured by *Le Tortu* Frigate, and was going to Brest. She had Two Mortars, a Quantity of small Arms, Powder, Shells, and some Intrenching Tools on board, which he sunk to prevent her falling into the Hands of the Enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cawsand Bay, January 18, 1797.

IN the Evening of the 10th Instant the Wind changed to the N. W. when I shaped a Course which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following Afternoon I took a Private Ship of War, *L'Eclair*, of Eighteen Guns and One Hundred and Twenty Men, and the same Evening joined the British Fleet.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 31st,
1797.*

Downing-Street, January 30, 1797.

OFFICIAL Accounts have this Day been received from Mr. Robert Craufurd of the Surrender of Kehl, on the 10th Instant, to the Austrians, after a Siege of Forty-nine Days. It appears, that from the 31st of December to the 7th of January several Attacks had been made by the Austrians upon the Enemy's principal Outworks, in all of which the former were completely successful.

Mr. R. Craufurd speaks in the highest Terms of the Skill and Perseverance of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, the Gallantry and good Conduct of Prince Frederic of Orange, and of the Patience and Cheerfulness with which the Troops submitted to the greatest Hardships.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF FEBRUARY 25th, 1797.*

Whitehall, February 25, 1797.

A LETTER this Day received by the Duke of Portland from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the County of Pembroke, dated Haverfordwest, February 23, Five P. M., contains Information that Two Frigates, a Corvette, and a Lugger, appeared off the Coast of Pembroke-shire the 22d Instant; and on the Evening of that Day disembarked some Troops, reported by Deserters to be about 1200, but without Field Pieces.

It appears that the most active Exertions were made by the Lord Lieutenant and Gentlemen of the County, and its Neighbourhood, in taking proper Measures on this Occasion; and that the greatest Zeal and Loyalty were manifested by all Ranks of People, who crowded to offer their Services against the Enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Hartland Abbey, February 23, 1797.

I THINK it my Duty to state to your Grace, that I Yesterday received an Express from Ilfracombe,

combe, mentioning that there were * Three French Frigates off that Place ; that they had scuttled several Merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the Shipping in the Harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon Regiment of Volunteers under my Command to march to their Assistance. In consequence of this Representation, I ordered the Men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great Satisfaction in saying, that in Four Hours I found every Officer and Man that was ordered on the Parade at Bideford (Fifteen Miles from Home) ready and willing to march to any Place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the Satisfaction I felt on seeing the Men so willing to defend their King and Country, at the same Time as silent, orderly, and sober as might be expected at a Morning Parade of an old Regiment. The greatest Exertions were made by *all* Descriptions of People to assist, and to render every Service in their Power. As I was preparing to march, I received an Account from Ilfracombe, that the French Ships were gone from the Coast, and that Tranquillity was restored again to the Town. How far the Report was well founded I cannot possibly say ; but as this Affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse my troubling you with this Letter ; and I flatter myself it must give you Pleasure to hear of the Loyalty of this Neighbourhood, and that the Behaviour of the Volunteers and Inhabitants will meet the Approbation of His Majesty.

* These are the same Vessels mentioned in the above Letter of Lord Milford.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF FEBRUARY 26th, 1797.

Whitehall, February 26, 1797.

LETTERS, of which the following are Extracts, have been this Day received from the Right Honourable Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke, by His Grace the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

*Haverfordwest, February 24, 1797.
Six o'Clock A M.*

SINCE I had the Honor of writing last to your Grace by Express, I have received Information of the French Ships having failed and left Three Hundred Men behind, who have surrendered themselves Prisoners. The great Spirit and Loyalty that the Gentlemen and Peasantry have shewn on this Occasion exceeds Description. Many Thousands of the latter assembled, armed with Pikes and Scythes, and attacked the Enemy, previous to the Arrival of the Troops that were sent against them.

Haver-

*Haverfordwest, February 24,
Nine o'Clock P. M.*

I HAVE the Honor and Pleasure to inform your Grace, that the Whole of the French Troops, amounting to near Fourteen Hundred Men, have surrendered, and are now on their March to Haverfordwest.

I have taken the first Opportunity of announcing this good News to your Grace, and shall have the Honor of writing again to your Grace by Tomorrow's Post.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of FEBRUARY 27th, 1797.*

Whitehall, February 27, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received from the Right Honorable Lord Cawdor by His Grace the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of state for the Home Department.

*Fishguard, Friday, Fe-
bruary 24, 1797.*

MY LORD,

IN consequence of having received Information, on Wednesday Night at Eleven o'Clock, that Three large Ships of War and a Lugger had anchored in a small Roadstead, upon the Coast in the Neighbourhood of this Town, I proceeded immediately, with a Detachment of the Cardigan Militia, and all the Provincial Force I could collect, to the Place. I soon gained positive Intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 Men, but no Cannon. Upon the Night's setting in, a French Officer, whom I found to be the Second in Command, came in with a Letter, a Copy of which I have the Honor to inclose to your Grace, together with my Answer: In consequence of which they determined to surrender them.

themselves Prisoners of War, and accordingly laid down their Arms this Day at Two o'clock.

I cannot at this Moment inform your Grace of the exact Number of Prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole Force: It is my Intention to march them this Night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best Distribution in my Power. The Frigates, Corvette, and Lugger got under Weigh Yesterday Evening, and were this Morning entirely out of Sight.

The Fatigue we have experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular Detail; but my Anxiety to do Justice to the Officers and Men I had the Honor to command will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little Delay as possible, to state their Merits, and at the same Time to give you every Information in my Power upon this Subject.

The Spirit of Loyalty which has pervaded all Ranks throughout this Country, is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c.

CAWDOR.

*Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose,
5th Year of the Republic.*

SIR,

THE Circumstances under which the Body of the French Troops under my Command were landed at this Place renders it unnecessary to attempt any Military Operations, as they would tend only to Bloodshed and Pillage. The Officers of the whole Corps have therefore intimated their Desire of entering into a Negotiation, upon Principles of Humanity, for a Surrender. If you are influenced by similar Considerations you may signify the same by the Bearer, and in the mean Time Hostilities shall cease.

Salut & respect.

TATE Chef de Brigade.

*To the Officer commanding His
Britannick Majesty's Troops.*

S I R,

Fishguard, February 23, 1797.

THE Superiority of the Force under my Command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any Terms short of your surrendering your whole Force Prisoners of War. I enter fully into your Wish of preventing an unnecessary Effusion of Blood. which your speedy Surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that Consideration it is ever the Wish of British Troops to shew an Enemy, whose Numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this Letter, and I shall expect your Determination by Ten o'Clock, by your Officer, whom I have furnished with an Escort, that will conduct him to me without Molestation.

I am, &c.

CAWDOR.

*To the Officer commanding the
French Troops.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 28th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, February 28, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated December 20, 1796.

LAST Night at Ten o'Clock I saw Two Spanish Frigates, and directed Captain Cockburne, in the Minerve, to attack the Ship, which carried a Poop-Light; the Blanche bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Captain Preston an Account of his Action, but as I saw the Blanche this Morning to Windward with every Sail set, I presume she had not suffered much Damage.

Captain Cockburne brought his Ship to close Action at Twenty Minutes before Eleven, which continued without Intermission till half past One, when La Sabina, of Forty Guns, Twenty-eight Eighteen-Pounders on her Main-Deck, two Hundred and Eighty-six Men, Captain Don Jacoba Stuart, having lost her Mizen-Mast (as she did after the Action), Main and Fore Mast, One Hundred and Sixty-four Men killed and wounded, struck her Colours.

D

You

You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquainted with the Merits of Captain Cockburne, that it is needless for me to express them; but the Discipline of the *Minerve* does the highest Credit to her Captain and Lieutenants, and I wish fully to express the Sense I entertain of their Judgment and Gallantry; Lieutenant Culverhouse, the First Lieutenant, is an old Officer of very distinguished Merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Gage, and Noble, deserve every Praise which Gallantry and Zeal justly entitle them to, as do every other Officer and Man in the Ship. You will observe, Sir, I am sure, with regret, amongst the Wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the Captain to serve with me, and whose Merits, and repeated Wounds, received in fighting the Enemies of our Country, entitle him to every Reward which a grateful Nation can bestow; the *Minerve's* Opponent, being commanded by a gallant Officer, was well defended, which has caused her List of Killed and Wounded to be great, as also her Masts, Sails, and Rigging to be much damaged.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Killed.—Seven.

Wounded.—Thirty-four.

Missing.—Four, supposed to be in the Prize.

Officers wounded.—Lieutenant J. Noble, Mr. Merriweather, Boatswain.

Petty Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—One Midshipman.

Wounded.—Captain's Clerk, and Serjeant of the 11th Regiment, serving as Marines.

Damages.—All her Masts shot through, and Furniture much cut.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, dated December 20, 1796, Seven P. M.

IN Addition to my Letter of this Morning, I have to acquaint you, that Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, with a proper Number of Men, being put in Charge of the Sabina, and she taken in tow, at Four A. M. a Frigate was seen coming up, which, by her Signals, was known to be Spanish: At half-past Four she came to Action with the Minerve, who cast off the Prize, and Lieutenant Culverhouse was directed to stand to the Southward; after a Trial of Strength of more than Half an Hour she wore and hauled off, or I am confident she would have shared the Fate of her Companion. At this Time Three other Ships were seen standing for the Minerve; Hope was alive, that they were only Frigates, and also that the Blanche was one of them; but when the Day dawned it was mortifying to see they were Two Spanish Ships of the Line and Two Frigates, and the Blanche far to Windward. In this Situation, the Enemy frequently within Shot, by bringing up the Breeze, it required all the Skill of Captain Cockburne, which he eminently displayed, to get off with a crippled Ship: And here I must also do Justice to Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, and express my Tribute of Praise in their Management of the Prize; a Frigate repeatedly fired into her without Effect, and at last the Spanish Admiral quitted the Pursuit of the Minerve for that of La Sabina, who was steering a different Course, evidently with the Intention of attracting the Notice of the Admiral, as English Colours were hoisted over the Spanish. The Sabina's Main and Fore Mast fell overboard before she surrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleasant Tale; but the Merits of every Officer and Man in the Minerve and her Prize were eminently

conspicuous through the Whole of this arduous Day. The Enemy quitted the Pursuit of the Minerve at dark.

Killed.—None. *Wounded*—Ten.

Officer wounded.—Mr. Hinton, Gunner.

Main-Mast much damaged; Sails and Rigging much cut.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Macnamara, of His Majesty's Ship Southampton, to Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated Porto Ferrajo, December 8, 1796.

SIR,

CRUIZING off Cape Dell Melle, pursuant to an Order from Captain Freemantle, at Six o'Clock P. M. of the 2d Instant, I discovered a Sail to the Westward. I made Sail, and after a Chase of Six Hours and a Half came up with her close under Monaco, making in for the Land, with an Intention to run her on Shore. To obviate their Purpose there were no other Means left but to lay her on board, as it blew a hard Gale of Wind to the S. E. Our first Attempt failed in consequence of a heavy Sea and the Darknes of the Night; however, the second was more successful, as I threw Men on board of her, and brought her off without any Damage done to either Vessel: The Badness of the Weather prevented our changing Prisoners, or having any Communication for Forty-eight Hours after we took Possession of her. She proved to be the Corso, a fine Spanish Man of War Brig, of Eighteen Guns, Six-Pounders, and One Hundred and Thirty-six Men, bound from Genoa to Barcelona, and commanded by Don Antonio Oacaro. She is a remarkably fast sailing Vessel, quite new, and well fitted, and armed at all Points.

I have the Honor to remain, &c.

J. MACNAMARA.

Admiralty-Office, February 28, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Minerve, at Porto Ferrajo, December 29, 1796.

SIR,

HEREWITH I send you Captain Preston's Letter to me, of his Action on the 19th of December, at Night, and I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

SIR, *Blanche, at Sea, December 20, 1796.*

I HAVE to acquaint you, that last Night, after having hailed the *Minerve*, immediately as her hauling her Wind across me to attack the larger Ship would permit the *Blanche* to wear, I bore up, and in Three or Four Minutes after the *Minerve's* first Broadside brought the Frigate to Lee-ward to close Action, the Two Ships just clear of each other; the Enemy made but a trifling Resistance, and Eight or Nine Broadsides completely silenced her, when they called for Quarter, and their Colours were hauled down. I am sorry to add, that the very near approach of Three fresh Ships (Two of which were discovered nearly within Gun-Shot before we went into Action) rendered my taking Possession of her impracticable, when I wore to join the *Minerve*; but finding the Ships did not then close with the Frigate I had left much damaged in her Sails and Rigging, I again stood after her, but she had by this Time got her Fore-Sail, Fore-Top-Sail, and Fore-Top-Gallant-Sail set, and not only outailed the *Blanche* before the Wind, but was joined by another Ship standing from the Land. Nothing could exceed the Steadiness and good Conduct of the First Lieutenant,

Mr. Cowan, the Whole of the Officers and Ship's Company I have the Honor to command; and I have great Pleasure in informing you not one Person was hurt, or the Rigging the least damaged.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D'ARCY PRESTON.

P. S. I beg Leave to add how much obliged I am to Captain Maitland, who is on board a Passenger to join his Ship, for his very great Assistance on the Quarter-Deck during the Action. D. P.

Commodore Nelson,
&c. &c. &c.

Downing-Street, February 28, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head Quarters of the Austrian Army,
Manheim, February 7, 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of a Capitulation concluded on the 2d Instant, between Lieutenant-General the Prince of Furstenburg and the French General commanding the Works of the Tête-de-Pont of Huningen, and of the Island called the Shuster Insel, the said Works and Island have been evacuated by the Enemy and taken Possession of by the Troops of His Imperial Majesty.

The French had bestowed very considerable Labour on this Post during the Time that their Armies were advanced into Germany. The Tête-de-Pont itself was supported and outflanked by the extensive Horn-Work on the Shuster Island, as were both by the Fire of the Fortrefs of Huningen, as well as of several

several temporary Batteries on the Left Bank of the Rhine. But a considerable Quantity of heavy Artillery having been sent to the Upper Brisgaw immediately after the Reduction of Kehl, the Attack, after its Arrival, was carried on with Effect, and by its successful Termination the Right Bank of the Upper Rhine has been completely cleared of the Enemy.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
 OF MARCH 3d, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, March 3, 1797.

ROBERT CALDER, Esq; First Captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this Morning with Dispatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are Copies :

SIR, *Victory, in Lagos-Bay, Feb. 16, 1797.*
THE Hopes of falling in with the Spanish Fleet, expressed in my Letter to you of the 13th Instant, were confirmed that Night, by our distinctly hearing the Report of their Signal Guns, and by Intelligence received from Captain Foote, of His Majesty's Ship the Niger, who had, with equal Judgment and Perseverance, kept Company with them for several Days, on my prescribed Rendezvous, (which, from the strong South East Winds, I had never been able to reach,) and that they were not more than the Distance of Three or Four Leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the Dawn of Day; when, being on the Starboard Tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing East by North Eight Leagues, I had the Satisfaction of seeing a Number of Ships extending from South West to South, the Wind then at West and by South. At Forty-nine Minutes

minutes past Ten, the Weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the Signal that the Ships seen were of the Line, Twenty five in Number. His Majesty's Squadron under my Command consisting of the Fifteen Ships of the Line named in the Margin *, happily formed in the most compact Order of Sailing, in Two Lines. By carrying a Press of Sail I was fortunate in getting in with the Enemy's Fleet at half-past Eleven o'Clock, before it had Time to connect, and form a regular Order of Battle. Such a Moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the Skill, Valour, and Discipline of the Officers and Men I had the Happiness to command, and judging that the Honor of his Majesty's Arms and the Circumstances of the War in these Seas required a considerable Degree of Enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular System; and passing through their Fleet, in a Line formed with the utmost Celerity, tacked, and thereby separated One-third from the main Body, after a partial Cannonade, which prevented their Rejunction till the Evening; and by the very great Exertions of the Ships which had the good Fortune to arrive up with the Enemy on the Larboard Tack, the Ships named in the Margin † were captured, and the Action ceased about Five o'Clock in the Evening.

I enclose the most correct List I have been able to obtain of the Spanish Fleet opposed to me, amounting to Twenty-seven Sail of the Line, and an Account of the Killed and Wounded in His Majesty's Ships, as well as in those taken from the Enemy. The Moment the latter (almost totally dismasted)

* Victory, Britannia, Barfleur, Prince George, Blenheim, Namur, Captain, Goliath, Excellent, Orion, Colossus, Egmont, Culloden, Irresistible, Diadem.

† Salvador del Mundo, of 112 Guns; San Josef, of 112 Guns; San Nicolas, of 80 Guns; San Ysidro, of 74 Guns.

and

and His Majesty's Ships the Captain and Culloden are in a State to put to Sea I shall avail myself of the first favourable Wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my Way to Lisbon.

Captain Calder, whose able Assistance has greatly contributed to the Public Service during my Command, is the Bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Movements of the Squadron on the 14th, and the present State of it.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. JERVIS.

*List of the Spanish Fleet opposed to the British, the
14th of February 1797.*

		Guns.
Santissima Trinidad	-	130
Mexicana	-	112
Principe de Asturias	-	112
Concepcion	-	112
Conde de Regla	-	112
Salvador del Mundo	-	112 taken.
San Josef	-	112 taken.
San Nicolas	-	84 taken.
Oriente	-	74
Glorioso	-	74
Atlante	-	74
Conquestador	-	74
Soberano	-	74
Firme	-	74
Pelayo	-	74
San Genaro	-	74
San Ildephonso	-	74
San Juan Nepomuceno	-	74
San Francisco de Paula	-	74
San Isidro	-	74 taken.
San Antonio	-	74
San Pablo	-	74
San Firmin	-	74
Neptuna	-	74

Bahama

Bahama	-	-	Guns.
Name unknown	-	-	74
Name unknown	-	-	74
			74

J. JERVIS.

List of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, in the Action with the Spanish Fleet, the 14th of February 1797.

Victory, Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. First Captain Robert Calder, Second Captain George Grey.—1 Seaman, killed; 2 Seamen and 3 Marines, wounded.

Britannia, Vice-Admiral Thompson, Captain Thomas Foley.—1 Seaman, wounded.

Barfleur, Vice Admiral Hon. W. Waldegrave, Captain James Richard Dacres.—7 Seamen, wounded.

Prince George, Rear-Admiral Parker, Captain John Irwin.—7 Seamen, 1 Marine, killed; 7 Seamen, wounded.

Blenheim, Captain Thomas Lenox Frederick.—10 Seamen, 2 Soldiers, killed; 2 Officers, 40 Seamen, 7 Soldiers, wounded.

Namur, Captain James H. Whitshed.—2 Seamen, killed; 5 Seamen, wounded.

Captain, Commodore Nelson, Captain R. W. Miller.—1 Officer, 20 Seamen, 3 Soldiers, killed; 2 Officers, 50 Seamen, 4 Soldiers, wounded.

Goliath, Captain Sir C. H. Knowles.—4 Seamen, 4 Marines, wounded.

Excellent, Captain C. Collingwood.—1 Officer, 8 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 10 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded.

Orion, Captain Sir James Saumarez.—7 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded.

Colossus, Captain George Murray.—4 Seamen, 1 Marine, wounded.

Egmont, Captain John Sutton.—None.

Culloden, Captain Thomas Troubridge.—1 Officer, 7 Seamen,

7 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed ; 39 Seamen, 8 Marines, wounded.

Irresistible. Captain George Martin.—4 Seamen, 1 Marine, killed ; 7 Officer, 12 Seamen, 1 Marine, wounded.

Diadem, Captain G. H. Towry.—1 Seaman, 1 Soldier, wounded.

Total.—3 Officers, 59 Seamen, 6 Marines, 5 Soldiers, killed ; 5 Officers, 189 Seamen, 21 Marines, 12 Soldiers, wounded.—300.

Officers killed.

Captain—Major William Norris, of the Marines ; Mr. James Godench, Midshipman.

Excellent—Mr. Peter Peffers, Boatswain.

Culloden—Mr. G. A. Livingstone, Lieutenant of Marines.

Irresistible—Serjeant Watson, of the Marines.

Officers wounded.

Blenheim—Mr. Edward Libby, Acting Lieutenant ; Mr. Peacock, Boatswain ; Mr. Joseph Wixon, Master's-Mate, since dead.

Captain—Commodore Nelson, bruised, but not obliged to quit the Deck ; Mr. Carrington, Boatswain, wounded in boarding the *San Nicolas* ; Mr. Thomas Lund, Midshipman.

Excellent—Mr. Edward Augustus Down, Master's-Mate.

Orion—Mr. Thomas Mansel, Midshipman.

Irresistible—Mr. Andrew Thompson, Lieutenant ; Mr. Hugh M'Kinnon, Master's Mate ; Mr. William Balfour, Midshipman.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board the Spanish Ships, taken by the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. on the 14th of February 1797.

San Ysidro—4 Officers, 25 Artillerists, Seamen, and Soldiers,

Soldiers, killed ; 8 Officers, 55 Artillerists, &c. wounded.

Salvador del Mundo—5 Officers, 37 Artillerists, &c. killed ; 3 Officers, 121 Artillerists, &c. wounded.

San Nicholas—4 Officers, 140 Artillerists, &c. killed ; 8 Officers, 51 Artillerists, &c. wounded.

San José—2 Officers, 44 Artillerists, &c. killed ; 5 Officers, 91 Artillerists, &c. wounded.

Total.—261 Killed ; 342 Wounded.—603.

Note.—Among the Killed is the General Don Francisco Xavier Winthuysen, Chef D'Escadre.

SIR, *Victory, in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16, 1797.*

I ENCLOSE a Letter received from Captain Marsh, of His Majesty's Sloop the King's Fisher, whose Services off Oporto merit my highest Approbation.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. JERVIS.

SIR, *King's Fisher, off Oporto, Jan. 28, 1797.*

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that on the 23d Instant, I fell in with Two Spanish Privateers ; One of which, a Lugger, mounting One Carriage Gun, and manned with Thirty-eight Men, I captured and drove the other on Shore between Villa Conde and Vianna ; the latter was a Schooner, and I understand from the Prisoners, mounted Twelve Carriage Guns, and was manned with between Sixty and Seventy Men. Those Vessels had, for some Time past infested this Coast, and had captured several English Merchant Vessels.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

E. MARSH.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue,
and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 18th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, March 18, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.
to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal George, at Sea, March
10, 1797.*

I AM now to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that, on the 7th Instant, Sir Harry Neale, in the St. Fiorenzo, recaptured the Cynthia Brig, from Lisbon to Poole, laden with Fruit, which had been taken Eight Days before by a Privateer Brig. On the 8th Instant, the Impetueux captured La Vatout, a small Cutter Privateer, armed with Muskets, having Twenty-eight Men on board, and only One Day from Brest. In the Afternoon of that Day, the Wind coming to the Northward, I bore up for Ushant, and detached the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphé to look into Brest; and I have the Satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that, on the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphé's returning to join the Squadron, they fell in with and captured La Resistance and La Constance French Frigates. The taking these Ships does Sir Harry Neale, with Captain Cooke, and their Officers and Men, the highest Honor; and I hope their skilful and spirited Conduct will meet their Lordships' Approbation, as I warmly feel they have merited my particular Thanks. Herewith you will also receive

ceive a Copy of Sir Harry Neale's Letter to me on this Occasion.

*St. Fiorenze, at Sea,
March 9, 1797.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that after having (agreeably to your Direction) with the Assistance of Captain Cooke, of His Majesty's Ship *La Nymphe*, under my Orders, reconnoitered the Enemy's Force in the outer Road of Brest Harbour, Captain Cooke informed me he saw Two Ships to the Westward, standing in for Brest; in consequence of which we tacked, and made Sail, close on a Wind, for the Purpose of gaining the Weather Gage, which being with Ease accomplished, we bore down upon the Ships together, having ascertained them to be Two French Frigates; and as we were not more than Two or Three Leagues from Point St. Matthew's, with a leading Wind out of Brest, and the French Fleet in Sight from our Tops, it was an Object of great Importance to be as decisive as possible in our Mode of Attack. As the largest Ship was the headmost, we both engaged her very warmly, at the Distance of about Forty Yards, and compelled her to surrender, after a short Resistance. By this Time the smaller Frigate had arrived up, and being immediately attacked by both Ships in the same Manner as the former, her Resistance, though better made, was not long: She struck her Colours about Nine o'Clock A. M. The whole of the Action was a running Fight, and did not last more than Half an Hour.

I have great Pleasure in expressing to your Lordship that I feel particularly obliged to my Friend Captain Cooke, for his judicious and active Conduct during the Time we jointly engaged the Enemy. I have long known his Abilities and Zeal for the Service, and am happy to have this Opportunity of testifying it both as an Act grateful to myself,

myself, and as a Duty I owe to His Majesty's Service.

I should be wanting in Gratitude to all my Officers and Ship's Company, if I did not acknowledge myself much indebted to them for their steady Zeal, and the Assistance I received from them during the Action. Lieutenants Durell, Farnall, and Renwick, Mr. Kitcatt the Master, and Lieutenant Caruthers, the Officer of Marines, are particularly entitled to my Thanks for their Activity at their different Stations. Mr. Durell, my First Lieutenant, who has been an Officer Eighteen Years, merits my warmest Recommendation. And it is with equal Pleasure I express myself obliged to the Officers and Ship's Company of *La Nympe*; Captain Cooke speaks of the Assistance he received from them in Terms highly to their Honor, and in particular of Lieutenants Irvine, Lawrence, and Masters, and Mr. Dyer, the Master, and Lieutenant Campbell, the Marine Officer: In mentioning them to your Lordship I comply with their Captain's Wish. I beg your Lordship will mention Lieutenant Durell and Lieutenant Irvine to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as Officers deserving of the highest Commendation.

The Ships taken are *La Resistance*, commanded by Monsieur Montagne, mounting 48 Guns, Eighteen Pounders on her Main Deck, and manned with 345 Men. She is only Six Months old, built upon a new Construction, and is in every Respect one of the finest Frigates the French had, and certainly the largest, measuring 45 Feet Beam. The other Frigate *La Constance*, commanded by Monsieur Defauney, mounting 24 Nine-Pounders upon the Main Deck, and manned with 189 Men: She is Two Years old, and a very fine Ship. These are Two of the Frigates which landed Troops in Wales: It is a pleasing Circumstance to have completed the Failure of that Expedition. I am particularly

ticularly happy to inform your Lordship that neither the St. Fiorenzo or La Nymphe have had any Men killed or wounded, or the Ships hurt. The St. Fiorenzo only having received Two Shot in her Hull. La Resistance had Ten Men killed, the First Lieutenant and Eight Men wounded. La Constance had Eight Men killed, and Six wounded.

I have the Honor to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

H. NEALE.

Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

Ec. Ec. Ec.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MARCH 27th, 1797.

Parliament-Street, March 27, 1797.

EARLY this Morning Captain Drew, of the 45th Regiment, arrived from the Island of Trinidad, with a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a Copy.

*Head Quarters, Trinidad,
February 27, 1797.*

S I R,

ON my Arrival in this Country, I did not fail to lay before the Admiral my Instructions, and to consult with him upon the Means to carry them into Execution. I found in him every Desire to co-operate in the Execution of the Views to which they are directed. The Arrival of Part of the Convoy from England enabled us to proceed with Confidence in our Operations; therefore, as soon as the Troops could be collected from the different Islands, which were ordered to rendezvous at Cariacou, the Admiral sailed from Martinique, which Island he left with his Squadron on the 12th Instant.

The Precision with which the Admiral had given his Orders to assemble the Ships of War and Transports,

ports, left us not a Moment of Delay. On the 15th, in the Morning, the Fleet sailed from Cariacou. On the 16th, in the Afternoon, it passed through the Bocas, or Entrance into the Gulph of Paria, where we found the Spanish Admiral with Four Sail of the Line and a Frigate, at Anchor, under Cover of the Island of Gaspargrande, which was fortified.

Our Squadron worked up, and came to Anchor opposite to, and nearly within Gunshot of the Spanish Ships. The Frigates and Transports were ordered to anchor higher up in the Bay, and at the Distance nearly of Five Miles from the Town of Port D'Espagne. The Disposition was immediately made for Landing at Day-light next Morning, and for a general Attack upon the Town and Ships of War.

At Two o'Clock in the Morning of the 17th we perceived the Spanish Squadron to be on Fire; the Ships burnt with great Fury, One Line of Battle Ship excepted, which escaped the Conflagration, and was taken Possession of at Day-Light in the Morning, by the Boats from our Fleet; the Enemy at the same Time evacuated the Island, and abandoned that Quarter.

This unexpected Turn of Affairs directed our whole Attention to the Attack of the Town. The Troops were immediately ordered to land, and, as soon as a few Hundred Men could be got on Shore, about Four Miles to the Westward of it, we advanced, meeting with little or no Resistance. Before Night we were Masters of Port D'Espagne and the Neighbourhood, Two small Forts excepted. In the Morning a Capitulation was entered into with the Governor Don Chacon, and in the Evening all the Spanish Troops laid down their Arms, and the whole Colony passed under the Dominion of His Britannick Majesty.

Copies of the Capitulation, of the Stores and Provisions taken, are herewith transmitted.

It is a peculiar Satisfaction to me that there is no List of Killed or Wounded; Lieutenant Villeneuve, of the 8th Regiment of Foot, who was Brigade Major to Brigadier-General Hompesch, being the only Person who was wounded, and he is since dead of his Wounds.

From the Admiral I have experienced every possible Co-operation. Captain Woolley, of His Majesty's Ship the *Arethusa*, and Captain Wood, of the Favorite Sloop of War, who had been sent to reconnoitre in the Gulph of Paria, afforded us minute Information of the Situation of the Enemy previous to our Arrival. Captain Woolley, who directed the Disembarkation, shewed all the Zeal and Intelligence which I have experienced from him on former Occasions. To Lord Craven, who begged to attend the Expedition, I am indebted for great Zeal and Exertion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Soter, who is intimately acquainted with this Country, has been, and continues to be, of very great Use to me. I should not do Justice to his general Character, if I did not take this Opportunity to express it. My Aide-de-Camp, Captain Drew, of the 45th Regiment, will have the Honor to deliver this Letter: He has served long in this Country, and is capable to give such further Information as may be required. I humbly beg Leave to recommend him to His Majesty's Favor.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY, K. B.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION for the Surrender of the Island of Trinidad, between his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Land Forces ; his Excellency Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War ; and his Excellency Don Josef Maria Chacon, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Brigadier of the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Trinidad and its Dependencies, Inspector-General of the Troops of its Garrison, &c. &c. &c.

Art. I. THE Officers and Troops of His Catholic Majesty and his Allies in the Island of Trinidad are to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, and are to deliver up the Territory, Forts, Buildings, Arms, Ammunition, Money, Effects, Plans, and Stores, with exact Inventories thereof, belonging to His Catholic Majesty ; and they are thereby transferred to His Britannic Majesty, in the same Manner and Possession as has been held heretofore by His said Catholic Majesty.

Art. II. The Troops of His Catholic Majesty are to march out with the Honors of War, and to lay down their Arms, at the Distance of Three Hundred Paces from the Forts they occupy, at Five o'Clock this Evening, the 18th of February.

Art. III. All the Officers and Troops aforesaid of His Catholic Majesty are allowed to keep their private Effects, and the Officers are allowed to wear their Swords.

Art. IV. Admiral Don Sebastien Ruiz de Apodaca, being on Shore in the Island, after having burnt and abandoned his Ships, he, with the Officers and Men belonging to the Squadron under his Command, are included in this Capitulation, under the same Terms as are granted to His Catholic Majesty's Troops.

Art. V. As soon as Ships can be conveniently provided for the Purpose, the Prisoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain, they remaining Prisoners of War until exchanged by a Cartel between the Two Nations, or until the Peace; it being clearly understood that they shall not serve against Great Britain or her Allies until exchanged.

Art. VI. There being some Officers among His Catholic Majesty's Troops, whose private Affairs require their Presence at different Places of the Continent of America: Such Officers are permitted to go upon their parole to the said Places for Six Months, more or less, after which Period they are to return to Europe; but as the Number receiving this Indulgence must be limited, his Excellency Don Chacon will previously deliver to the British Commanders a List of their Names, Rank, and Places which they are going to.

Art. VII. The Officers of the Royal Administration, upon the Delivery of the Stores with which they are charged to such Officers as may be appointed by the British Commanders, will receive Receipts, according to the Custom in like Cases, from the Officers so appointed to receive the Stores.

Art. VIII. All the private Property of the Inhabitants, as well Spaniards as such as may have been naturalized, is preserved to them.

Art. IX. All Public Records are to be preserved in such Courts or Offices as they are now in, and all Contracts or Purchases between Individuals, which have been done according to the Laws of Spain, are to be held binding and valid by the British Government.

Art. X. The Spanish Officers of Administration, who are possessed of landed Property in Trinidad, are allowed to remain in the Island, they taking the Oaths of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty; and they are further allowed, should they please, to sell or dispose of their Property, and to retire elsewhere.

Art.

Art. XI. The free Exercise of their Religion is allowed to the Inhabitants.

Art. XII. The free Coloured People, who have been acknowledged as such by the Laws of Spain, shall be protected in their Liberty, Persons, and Property, like other Inhabitants; they taking the Oath of Allegiance, and demeaning themselves as becomes good and peaceable Subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

Art. XIII. The Sailors and Soldiers of His Catholic Majesty are, from the Time of their laying down their Arms, to be fed by the British Government, leaving the Expence to be regulated by the Cartel between the Two Nations.

Art. XIV. The Sick of the Spanish Troops will be taken Care of, but to be attended, and to be under the Inspection of their own Surgeons.

Art. XV. All the Inhabitants of Trinidad shall, within Thirty Days from the Date hereof, take the Oath of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, to demean themselves quietly and faithfully to his Government, upon Pain, in case of Non-Compliance, of being sent away from the Island.

Done at Port d'Espagne, in the Island of Trinidad, the 18th Day of February, 1797.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

HENRY HARVEY.

JOSEPH MARIA CHACON.

Return of the Spanish Garrison of the Island of Trinidad made Prisoners of War, Feb. 18, 1797.

Royal Artillery.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 43 Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates.

Engineers.—1 Brigadier, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern.

Trinidad Regiment.—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Captains, 15 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 2 Ensigns, 1

E

Surgeon,

Surgeon, 1 Chaplain, 504 Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates.

French Officers.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 2 Engineers.

Fifty Men sick in General Hospital.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Return of the Naval Officers and Seamen made Prisoners of War at the Capture of Trinidad, February 18, 1797.

- 1 Chef D'Escadre.
- 1 Brigadier.
- 5 Captains of Line-of-Battle Ships.
- 3 Captains of Frigates.
- 7 Lieutenants of Line-of-Battle Ships.
- 74 Officers of all other Descriptions.

91 Officers.

581 Marines
1032 Seamen.

1613 Total of Marines and Seamen.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Office of Ordnance, Trinidad,
February 20, 1797.

Return of Stores and Tools found in the Engineer Arsenal of the Town of Puerta de Hispania.

Species of Stores.				Serviceable.
Pickaxes helved	-	-	-	1918
Shovels	-	-	-	2739
Hoes	-	-	-	3461
Bill Hooks	-	-	-	2385
Sledges	-	-	-	1979
Cleavers	-	-	-	416
Chiffels	-	-	-	192
Crows, Bar Iron	-	-	-	84
				Crow

Species of Stores.	Serviceable.
Crow Bars, small Ditto	2015
Wedges, assorted	1989
Screws	124
Ladles	96
Plates for Wedges	4010
Steel, lbs.	7788
Iron Small drawn, lbs.	825
Iron Bars, flat, 60 lbs.	3454
Iron Bars, double, 190 lbs.	12300
Iron Bars, round, 62 lbs.	4045
Jumpers, 5 Feet long	1436
Prickers	1732
Axes, Masons'	3427
Hammers, Masons'	134
Nails, Spike of 13 Inches, lbs.	1800
Ditto, - 11 Inches, do.	3000
Ditto, - 6 Inches, do.	2500
Ditto, - 4½ Inches, do.	930
Ditto, - 1½ Inch, do.	600
Ditto, Scupper	1000
Sheets of Lead, each 8 Cwt.	24

N. B. No Return has as yet been received from the Commissary sent to *Gaspar Grande*, to take an Account of the Engineer Stores deposited in that Island, but it is understood there are, amongst other Articles, intrenching Tools sufficient for 500 Men.

(Signed) CHARLES SHIPLEY, Major
and Commandant, Royal
Engineers, Windward
and Leeward Islands.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, captured
on the Island of Trinidad, February 18, 1797.*

BRASS ORDNANCE.

- 2 Twenty-six Pounders, dismounted.
- 6 Twenty-six Pounders, 4 Twenty-four Pounders, 9 Sixteen-Pounders, 6 Twelve-Pounders, on Travelling Carriages.

- 3 Sixteen-Pounders, dismounted.
- 11 Four-Pounders, on Travelling Carriages with Limbers.
- 2 Four-Pounders, on Garrison Carriages.
- 8 Twelve-Inch Mortars, on Brass Beds.

IRON ORDNANCE.

- 10 Sixteen-Pounders, dismounted.
- 4 Twelve-Pounders, on Travelling Carriages.
- 4 Short Twelve-Pounders, on Garrison Carriages.
- 2 Six-Pounders, dismounted.
- 7 Six-Pounders, on Garrison Carriages.
- 13 Four-Pounders, on Ditto.
- 6 Four-Pounders.

LOOSE ROUND SHOT.

- 1698 Twenty-six Pounders.
- 2799 Twenty-four Pounders.
- 200 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 4240 Sixteen-Pounders.
- 1400 Twelve-Pounders.
- 450 Ten-Pounders.
- 220 Eight-Pounders.
- 1082 Six-Pounders.
- 5092 Four-Pounders.
- 200 Three-Pounders.
- 125 Six-Pounders, double-headed.
- 43 Four-Pounders, double-headed.
- 54 Six-Pounders, in Tin Cases.
- 50000 Loose Iron Balls, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each.
- 18600 Ditto, 4 Oz. each.
- 1067 Twelve-Inch Shells, empty.

CANVAS CARTRIDGES, filled with Powder.

- 195 Twenty-four Pounders.
- 193 Sixteen-Pounders.
- 201 Twelve-Pounders.
- 480 Six-Pounders.
- 143 Four-Pounders.
- 258 Twenty-four Pounders, empty.

85 Whole

85 Whole Barrels of Powder, HH. of 100 lbs. each.

6 Half Barrels of Ditto.

5883 lbs. of Powder, in Cases, in No. 39.

70800 Musquet Cartridges, in Barrels, C. H.

7718 Ditto, in Boxes.

SPARE TRAVELLING CARRIAGES.

2 Twenty-six Pounders.

11 Sixteen-Pounders.

2 Twelve-Pounders.

3225 Musquets with Steel Ramrods and Bayonets.

142,000 Musquet Flints.

30 Cwt. Slow Match.

108 Cartouch Boxes, with Slings.

400 Spades, with Helves.

400 Hoes, with Ditto.

200 Felling Axes, with Ditto.

100 Picks, with Ditto.

100 Pickaxes, with Ditto.

400 Hand-Bills.

62 Covers of Leather for Musquet Locks.

9436 lbs. of Lead, in Pigs.

With a suitable Proportion of Side-Arms and small Articles in the Ordnance Department.

N. B. 2 Iron Six-Pounders, 138 Cartouch Boxes, with Slings, 298 Scabbards, with Bayonets, 118 Thirteen-Inch Fuzes, 1420 Tubes, and 227 Port-fires, unserviceable, and not included.

Note. The Sixteen-Pounder Brass Guns are the exact Dimensions of English Eighteen-Pounders.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH, Major, Commanding
Royal Artillery, Windward and
Leeward Islands.

Return of Provisions found in the Stores in the Island of Trinidad, delivered over to me by the Commissary (or Contador) in the Service of the King of Spain.

632 Whole Barrels of American Flour.

99 Half Ditto.

154 Tierces of Rice.

(Signed)

JOHN GLASFURD,
Dep. Com. Gen.

*Port of Spain, Trinidad,
February 20, 1797.*

Admiralty-Office, March 27, 1797.

CAPTAIN HARVEY, of His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, arrived at the Admiralty this Morning with a Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated off Port D'Espagne, in the Gulph of Paria, February 21, 1797, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a Copy :

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for the Information of their Lordships, that it having been determined an Attack should be made on the Island Trinidad, both with a View to that Colony, and to the Spanish Squadron which had been there for some Time past, the Troops intended for this Expedition from Martinique were accordingly embarked in the Ships of War and Transports, and I sailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th Instant, with the Ships and Vessels of His Majesty's Squadron under my Command, as *per* Margin *. Lieutenant-

* Prince of Wales, Bellona, Vengeance, Scipio, Favorite, Zephyr, Terror Bomb.

General

General Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with me in the Prince of Wales.

The Invincible had previously sailed for Barbadoes, with Two Transports, to embark a Part of the 14th Regiment, and the Thorn and Zebra were ordered to receive the Detachment from Tobago. The Favorite was sent to St. Vincent to collect some Troops from that Island, and the Whole were ordered to rendezvous at the Island of Cariatou, One of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th; and, on my Arrival at that Island, the 14th, I found all the Ships and Transports were assembled.

On the 15th, in the Morning, I sailed with the Squadron and Transports, passing between Cariatou and Grenada; and on the 16th arrived off Trinidad, and stood toward the Gulph of Paria, when, having passed through the Great Bocas Channel, at half-past Three in the Afternoon, the Spanish Squadron were discovered at Anchor in Shagaramus Bay, consisting of Four Sail of the Line, under the Flag of a Rear Admiral, and One Frigate.

As the Day was well advanced before I approached the Bay, and the Enemy appeared in Strength on Gasparaux Island, which commanded the Anchorage, by Batteries erected for that Purpose, I ordered the Arethusa, Thorn, and Zebra, to proceed a little farther up the Gulph, and anchor with all the Transports. The Alarm, Favorite, and Victorieuse, were ordered to keep under Sail above the Transports during the Night, and prevent any Vessels sailing from Port Espagne.

In the Evening, just before Dark, I anchored with the Ships of the Line in Order of Battle, opposite the Enemy's Squadron, within Random Shot of their Ships and Batteries, and in constant Readiness to prevent their Escape during the Night, which I suspected they might attempt, as all their Sails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for sailing.

At Two o'Clock in the Morning of the 17th we discovered One of their Ships on Fire, and soon after Three others, all of which burnt with great Fury until near Daylight, when they were entirely consumed. One of them having escaped the Conflagration, the Boats were sent from the Squadron, and she was brought out without having received any Damage.

I have great Satisfaction in acquainting their Lordships, that this Squadron of the Enemy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, were destroyed or captured according to the List I herewith enclose ; and although this Service was effected without any other Act, on the Part of His Majesty's Squadron under my Command, than being placed in such a Situation as to prevent their Escape, I am fully convinced that, had they remained at their Anchorage until the next Day, the Officers and Men whom I have the Honor to command would have completed, by their Exertion and Zeal, the Capture of the Whole, notwithstanding the Advantage of their Situation, under the Cover of about Twenty Pieces of Cannon and Three Mortars, which were mounted on Gasparaux Island, and had been placed there for the sole Purpose of defending the Ships in the Bay : That Island, which, like the Ships, had been abandoned during the Night, was taken Possession of soon after Day-light by a Party of the Queen's Regiment.

General Abercromby, early in the Morning, joined the Arethusa, and the Troops were all landed, in the Course of the Day, under the Direction of Captain Wolley, covered by the Favorite Sloop, about Three Miles from the Town, without Opposition : The General took Possession of the Town the same Evening, and the 18th the Governor desired to capitulate for the whole Island, and the Articles were agreed to, and signed the same Day ; a Copy of which I herewith transmit *.

* Vide Sir Ralph Abercromby's Letter.

Captain Harvey, of His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, will have the Honor to deliver this Dispatch, from whom I have always experienced the greatest Zeal and Attention to His Majesty's Service.

I have the Honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

List of Spanish Ships of War burnt and captured in Shagaramus Bay, in the Gulph of Paria, February 17, 1797, by the Squadron under the Command of Rear-Admiral Harvey.

San Vincente, 84 Guns, Rear-Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apedaca, Captain Don Geronimo Mendoza, burnt.

Gallardo, 74 Guns, Captain Don Gabriel Sorondo, burnt.

Arroganté, 74 Guns, Captain Don Raphael Benafa, burnt.

San Damafo, 74 Guns, Captain Don Toref Jordan, captured.

Santa Cecilia, 36 Guns, Don Manuel Urtefabel, burnt.

HENRY HARVEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 28th, 1797.

Admiralty Office, March 27, 1797.

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies, were this Day received by Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, dated 23d December, 1796.

YOU will please to inform their Lordships, that Captain Roberts, of His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, has taken the French Corvette *La Cerf Volant*, and Captain Cooke, of the *Quebec*, *L'Africaine*; the Particulars are fully stated by their several Letters, Copies of which are enclosed.

*La Magicienne, off Altavella, St.
Domingo, November 2, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that I Yesterday captured *La Cerf Volant* French Corvette,
armé

armé en Parlementaire, and commanded by Monf. ———, Enseigne de Vaisseau, having on board Delegates from the Southern Department of St. Domingo to the French Legislative Body, and concealed Dispatches for the Directory.

General Rigaud, the Commander in Chief Aux Cayes, expedited her, and flattered himself that she would evade the Scrutiny of the British Cruizers. A Midshipman belonging to the Hindostan, who had been taken Prisoner some Months ago, and Six Seamen, were compelled to embark on board her, to carry the Appearance of her being a Flag of Truce.

I have the Honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

H. RICKETTS.

To Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c.

A Copy.

H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off Jacamel, St. Domingo, December, 4, 1796.

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to enclose a Copy of a Letter from Captain Cook, Commander of the King's Ship Quebec, giving an Account of his having captured Yesterday L'Africaine French Corvette, of 18 Guns.

I have the Honour to be,

S I R,

Your obedient humble Servant,

H. RICKETTS.

To Vice-Admiral Sir H. Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

A Copy.

H. PARKER.

*Quebec, off Cape Jacamel, St. Domingo,
December 3, 1796.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that Yesterday Morning, at Day-break, we discovered a Ship in the South-West, which at first we supposed to be the *Magicienne*, but as it became lighter I was soon convinced, from her Appearance, she was an Enemy; and gave Chase to her.

It being very light Winds, we did not get within Shot of her till near Noon, when, on firing a few Chase Guns, she struck her Colours, and proved to be *L'Africaine* French Corvette, of 18 Guns and 99 Men, commanded by *Monf. Seray, Enseigne de Vaisseaux*; was Twenty-two Days from *Aux Cayes*, but had only retaken one of our Prizes.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN COOK.

*To Henry Ricketts, Esq. Captain
of His Majesty's Ship Magicienne.*

A Copy. H. PARKER.

*Prince of Wales, Trinidad,
February 21, 1797.*

S I R,

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships that very few Vessels of the Enemy have been taken Possession of at the Surrender of this Island: What have been captured are chiefly small Craft of little or no Value. Two Merchant Vessels and a French Privateer were set Fire to when the Ships of War were destroyed. The other Vessels at Port D'Espagne belong to Neutral Powers.

Some Naval Stores, consisting chiefly of small Cables, Cordage, and Sailcloth, were found in the Magazines on Shore, which I shall cause to be embarked, and sent to Martinique.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 4th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, April 4, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated at that Settlement on the 15th of January last.

ON the 31st Ult. His Majesty's Ships Jupiter and Sceptre returned here from their Cruize off the Mauritius, having captured Three small Vessels, Two of which they destroyed; the Third, a Brig, arrived the 12th Instant. Captain Losack left that Station on the 25th of November, having previously detached the Crescent, Braave, and Sphynx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 13th, these last Ships returned to this Place, having captured Five Vessels, as per inclosed List, and also destroyed an Establishment of the Enemy at Foul Point upon the Island of Madagascar; the Articles of the Capitulation of which I now inclose, together with Captain Spranger's Letter to me upon the Subject.

Inclosures;

*Inclosures, referred to in the foregoing Letter from
Rear-Admiral Pringle, viz.*

*Crescent, Cape of Good Hope,
January 14, 1797.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that, in pursuance of my Orders, I proceeded with His Majesty's Ships Braave and Sphynx under my Command to Foul Point in the Island of Madagascar; and having landed the Marines and small Arms, Men of the Squadron, and summoned the French Resident to surrender, I took Possession of the Fort and Factory in Behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and remained there till I had completed the Demolition of the Establishment, agreeably to my Directions.

The French had a considerable Depôt of Arms and Ammunition, Stores, and Merchandize for trading with the Natives, the Destruction of which must greatly distress the Enemy, as the Island of Mauritius draws its principal Supplies of Provisions from this Settlement.

I have also the Honor to transmit you the Capitulation of M. Raffelin, the Resident, whom I sent, together with other Prisoners, in a Cartel to the Isle of France; and remain, with great Respect,

Sir, &c.

J. W. SPRANGER.

*Rear-Admiral Pringle,
&c. &c. &c.*

*Translation of Letter from Mons. Raffelin, Resident
at Foul Point, to Captain Spranger, containing the
Terms for the Surrender of that Settlement.*

S I R,

HAVING been summoned by you to surrender this Settlement, I am to acquaint you, that the superior Force you have brought against it renders
all

all Resistance on my Part useless: I have therefore to desire, before I lower the French Colours, that you will cause a few Guns, unshotted, to be fired at the Place, which I will answer in the same Manner, and then the Three-coloured Flag shall be hauled down; but I must repeat my Desire that no Shot may be fired by you, lest any Mischief or Alarm should be occasioned to the Natives.

Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, 12th Frimaire,
Fifth Year of the French Republic.

RASSELIN.

THESE Articles, proposed by Monf. Rasselín, Agent for the Republic of France at Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, are agreed to by,

J. W. SPRANGER,
Captain of His Majesty's Ship Crescent,
and senior Officer of His Majesty's
Forces at Foul Point.

Witness, D. Walker.

List of Enemy's Ships and Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Captain Spranger, of His Majesty's Ship Crescent, viz.

Ship La Reunion, 320 Tons, in Ballast, bound from the Isle de Bourbon to Foul Point.

Ship Le Navigateur, 300 Tons, in Ballast, bound from the Isle de France to Foul Point.

Brig La Diane, 80 Tons, Cargo of Slaves, Pepper, Salt, &c. bound from Mosambique to the Isle de France.

Cutter L'Euphrasie, 46 Tons, in Ballast, bound from Foul Point to the Isle de France.

Lug-Boat Le Tigre, 18 Tons, Cargo of Slaves, bound from Quilloa to Foul Point.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of *APRIL 8th, 1797.**Downing-Street, April 8, 1797.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vippach, March 20, 1797.

IN my last Dispatch from Udiné of the 14th Instant, I had the Honor of informing your Lordship that the Archduke's Head Quarters were just going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Corderoipo, in Consequence of a Report of the French Army being in Motion towards the Piavé. This Intelligence was soon after confirmed, with the additional Account of General Massena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper Valley of the Piavé, and defeated General Lusignan near Bellerio; but it was still doubtful whether their principal Corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento merely to cover General Massena's Column, or to undertake

undertake offensive Operations. On the 15th General Hohenzollern, who had been left with a Detachment on the Piavè, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial Army was cantoned. On the 16th, about Ten A. M. the Enemy advanced by the high Road of Valvasone, and pushed some small Parties of Cavalry and Infantry across the River, which, from the extraordinary Drought of the Season, was every where fordable, but these were driven back with some Loss. A distant Cannonade was then kept up during the Rest of the Day till Four P. M. when the Enemy, having formed a very strong Column of a Demi-Brigade in Front, intermixed with Cavalry and Artillery, advanced rapidly, and crossed the River near the upper End of the extensive and open Plain, occupied by Twelve weak Squadrons. His Royal Highness's personal Exertions could not prevent these from yielding to such superior Force. After this successful Attack by the Enemy's Left, their Right Wing crossed the River without Opposition; but the Progress of their numerous Cavalry was checked by the steady Behaviour of the Regiment of Puis, posted at the End of the Plain next to Codroipo.

The Rest of the Infantry was under Arms further back, near their Cantonments, and was not engaged. On seeing the Enemy's Force, which both in Cavalry and Infantry was greatly superior to that of the Imperial Army, the Archduke ordered a Retreat after Sunset. The Head Quarters were that Night at Ontagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Visco, behind Palma, which, not being in a State of Defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the Head Quarters being removed to Gorice.

On the 19th the Enemy advanced towards the Isonzo, in Two Columns, above and below Gradiska, which served as a Tête du Pont over that River. Their Left was repulsed in an Attempt to storm

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Gradiska,

Gradiska, but their Right found little Difficulty in crossing the River near Caslegliano, though in ordinary Seasons it is scarcely any where fordable ; and as they might there turn the Left of the Position of Gorice it became necessary to abandon it.

The Head Quarters came here this Morning.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 15th, 1797.**Downing-Street, April 15, 1797.*

BY Accounts received from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles at Clagenfurt, March 27th, it appears, that on the 22d an Engagement had taken Place at Tarvis, between the French under General Massena, and Four Battalions of Austrians, commanded by Major-General Gontreuil. The Numbers of the French are said to have been from 12 to 15000 Men.

The Archduke Charles having travelled Post from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the Affair, and immediately mounting a Prisoner's Horse, during the Remainder of the Day encouraged the Troops by his Example, displaying the most signal Proofs of personal Bravery and Exertion. In the Afternoon the great Superiority of the Enemy's Numbers prevailed. General Gontreuil and Count Wratislaw His Royal Highness's First Aide-de-Camp were severely wounded, and the Loss of Men was considerable.

By Accounts from Vienna, dated April 1st, it appears, that Letters of the 30th Ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles still were on that Day. Nothing had happened in that Quarter since the Affair of Tarvis.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 29th, 1797.

Downing-Street, April 29, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Colonel Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship that General Hoche has given Notice to General Werneck, that the Armistice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine, will expire this Day.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES CRAUFURD.
Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
Esq. Esq. Esq.

Downing-Street, April 29, 1797.

BY Dispatches from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vorderenberg, the 8th Instant,

stant, it appears, that no general Action had taken Place since the Date of his last Dispatches; and that General Buonaparte's Head Quarters were then at Bruck.

Vienna, April 11.

An Armistice for Six Days has been agreed upon between the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th Instant.

Vienna, April 12.

Accounts from the Tyrol state, that Baron de Laudon had gained several considerable Advantages over the Enemy. On the 4th he had made himself Master of Botzen, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as Deutchen and Branrol.

The Enemy abandoned Millerval. Oberau, Unterau, and set Fire to the Two Bridges between Oberau and Ampozzo, in the Night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to Pusterthal. General Laudon had in the mean Time taken the Enemy in the Rear, and had forced them to abandon the Posts of Clauser and Steben; they were also driven from Brixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the Whole of his Line, and had effected a Junction and fixed his Head Quarters at Brixen.

The Enemy left behind them a considerable Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition.

The People of the Tyrol are rising in a Mass, and the Commotions in the Venetian States threaten the French in the Rear.

Prince Esterházy is advancing through Croatia with a considerable Body of Hungarians.

BULLETIN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 2d, 1797.

Downing-Street, May 2, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Colonel Crauford by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Franckfort, April 19, 1797.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that General Hoche Yesterday attacked, with very superior Numbers, and defeated, an Austrian Corps, commanded by General Kray, which formed a Part of the Army of the Lower Rhine, under the Orders of General Werneck, and was stationed at Thurdorf, on the Road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that Circumstance, General Werneck, who was with the principal Part of his Army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

Vienna, April 15, 1797.

Accounts have been received this Day of the Enemy having been obliged to abandon the Town and Port of Fiume, with considerable Loss, on the 10th Instant.

Vienna,

Vienna, April 16, 1797.

Accounts were received here this Day, from Major-General Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent the 12th Instant, stating, that he had driven the Enemy from Rovoredò, Torbole, and Riva, and had occupied those Places. On this Occasion he took from the Enemy several Magazines (amongst which was One of Powder), 12 Pieces of Cannon, and 400 Prisoners.

Vienna, April 17, 1797.

The Preparations for Defence are continuing here with uncommon Vigour. An intrenched Camp is forming on the *Wienerberg*, on the Italian Road, at a little Distance from the Lines; and the Works are continuing quite round the Town. The First Division of the Troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a Part of Mons. de Seckendorf's Corps.

This Morning the numerous Corps of Volunteers of the Town were assembled on the Glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent Villages, where they will be stationed. Their Regularity and good Conduct do them infinite Honor, and the happiest Spirit of Loyalty is manifested by all Classes here.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 20th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, May 20, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis,
K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships
and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to
Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, off Cadiz,
April 29, 1797.*

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Martin's Report of the Chase and Capture of Two Spanish Frigates, which, for the Skilfulness shewn in rounding a dangerous Ledge of Rocks, called the Laja de Cape Rocha, a little to the Northward of Conil, and the Decision in making the Attack after the Frigates were anchored, displayed One of the most notable Actions that ever came under my Observation.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. JERVIS.

S I R, *Irresistible, off Cadiz, April 23, 1797.*

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that on the Morning of the 26th, at Six A. M. I gave Chase, in His Majesty's Ship under my Command, to Two Ships in the S. E. in Company with the Emerald, and that at half-past Two P. M. we attacked them in Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, where they had anchored; that at Four they struck to His Majesty's Ships, and proved to be the Spanish Frigates Elona and Ninfa, mounting 36 Guns and 320 Men each, from the Havanna, bound to Cadiz. The former cut her Cable after she had struck, and ran on Shore; and notwithstanding we got her off, from the Damage she received we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the Crews left the Ships, and got on Shore.

From every Account I have been able to collect, the Two Frigates had 18 Men killed and 30 wounded. The Irresistible had One Man killed and One wounded.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

GEO. MARTIN.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

Es. Es. Es.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 6th, 1797.

Parliament-Street, June 6, 1797.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the West-Indies.

S I R,

*His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales,
off Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.*

AFTER the Reduction of Trinidad, the Force destined for the Expedition against Porto Rico being assembled, on the 8th of April the Fleet sailed from Martinico, and arrived at St. Kitt's on the 10th, where we waited the Arrival of Captain Woolley of His Majesty's Ship Arethusa, who had been sent to Tortola and St. Thomas to procure Pilots and Guides. This occasioned the Delay of a few Days.

On Monday the 17th we made the Island of Porto Rico, and came to an Anchor off Congrejos Point. The Whole of the North Side of this Island is bounded by a Reef, and it was with much Difficulty that a narrow Channel was discovered, about Three Leagues to the Eastward of the Town, through which

which His Majesty's Sloops the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter Vessels, passed into a small Bay, in which the Troops, on the next Morning, were disembarked with little Opposition from about a Hundred of the Enemy, who were concealed in the Bushes at the Landing Place. In the Afternoon of the same Day the Troops advanced, and took a Position very favourable for our Numbers, with our Right to the Sea, and the Left to a Lagoon, which extends far into the Country. The Artillery was brought up without Loss of Time, and every Preparation made to force a Passage into the Island on which the Town of Porto Rico is situated. It is necessary here to observe, that as the Moro Castle completely commands the Passage into the Harbour, the Enemy kept open their Communication with the Southern and Western Part of the Island, and even teased and harassed our Left Flank with their numerous Gun-Boats. The only Point, therefore, on which we could attack the Town was on the Eastern Side, where it is defended by the Castle and Lines of St. Christopher, to approach which it was necessary to force our Way over the Lagoon, which forms this Side of the Island. This Passage was strongly defended by Two Redoubts and Gun-Boats, and the Enemy had destroyed the Bridge which connects in the narrowest Channel the Island with the Main Land. After every Effort on our Part, we never could sufficiently silence the Fire of the Enemy (who had likewise entrenched themselves in the Rear of these Redoubts), to hazard forcing the Passage into the Island with so small a Force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the Enemy could support a Fire Ten Times more powerful than we could have brought against them. The only Thing left was to endeavour to bombard the Town from a Point to the Southward of it, near to a large Magazine abandoned by the Enemy. This was
 tried

tried for several Days without any great Effect on Account of the Distance.

It appearing, therefore, that no Act of Vigour on our Part, nor that any combined Operation between the Sea and Land Service, could in any Manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-embark the Troops; which was done on the Night of the 30th of April, with the greatest Care and Regularity.

All our Artillery and Stores were brought off, except Seven Iron Guns, Four Iron Mortars, and Two Brass Howitzers, which were rendered unserviceable, it being impossible to remove them. Not a sick or wounded Soldier was left behind, and nothing of any Value fell into the Hands of the Enemy.

During the Whole of our Operations, I have experienced from Admiral Harvey the most cordial Co-operation, and every Act of personal Kindness. At my Request he landed Three Hundred Seamen, under Captains Toddy and Browne, of the Royal Navy, to whose Exertions while on Shore we are under the greatest Obligations. From the Arrangements of the Admiral, the Landing and Re-embarkation of the Troops were conducted in the best Order. To Captain Renou, of the Royal Navy, principal Agent of the Transports, I desire to express the Sense I have of his good Conduct upon all Occasions.

I beg Leave to assure you, that the Behaviour of the Troops has been meritorious; they were patient under Labour, regular and orderly in their Conduct, and spirited when an Opportunity to shew it occurred. All the Departments of the Army exerted themselves to my Satisfaction. A Return of our Killed and Wounded accompanies this Dispatch.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have omitted to say, that Four Spanish Brass Field Pieces fell into our Hands, which were brought off.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at Porto Rico,
May 2, 1797.*

Royal Artillery.—7 Rank and File killed, 5 ditto wounded.

Royal Engineers.—5 Rank and File killed.

26th Light Dragoons.—1 Rank and File killed, 2 ditto wounded.

14th Regiment.—3 Rank and File wounded.

42d Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed, 2 ditto Wounded

53d Ditto.—1 Captain wounded, 1 ditto missing, 3 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded.

60th Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded.

87th Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded, 13 ditto missing.

Loewenstein's Chasseurs.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Lieutenant missing, 6 Rank and File killed, 15 ditto wounded, 38 ditto missing.

Ditto Fusileers.—1 Captain killed, 1 Lieutenant missing, 4 Rank and File killed, 30 ditto wounded, 70 ditto missing.

Tobago Blacks.—2 Rank and File wounded.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Captain killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing; 2 Lieutenants missing; 30 Rank and File killed, 68 ditto wounded, 121 missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, or Missing.

53d Regiment.—Captain Rynd wounded, Captain Dover missing, supposed taken Prisoner.

Loewenstein's Chasseurs.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stammen-dorf wounded; Lieutenant de Gand missing, supposed taken Prisoner.

Loewen-

Loewenstein's Fusileers. — Captain Grasse killed,
Lieutenant Montagnac missing.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, June 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Queen, at Cape Nichola Mole, April 27, 1797.

HAVING on the 16th Instant received Information from Captain Bissett, of His Majesty's Ship Janus, that he had chased into Maregot the French Frigate Harmonie the Evening before, and being myself obliged, for Want of Provisions, to return to this Port with the Queen, Thunderer, and Valiant, I directed Captain Ogilvy to make Sail in the Evening, and lay off the Bay of Maregot all Night; and, on not discovering the French Frigate there in the Morning, he was directed to proceed close along Shore between the Islands of Tortuga and Port au Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the Westward of Tortuga, Captain Ogilvy made the Signal for an Enemy in the S. E. and, on his coming within Hail, had the Satisfaction to find he had chased the Frigate into Mostique Bay; and it was his Opinion she might be destroyed, which I instantly gave him Orders to use his utmost Endeavours to execute, and directed the Valiant to assist. The Sequel their Lordships will best understand by a Copy of Captain Ogilvy's Report. (No. 1.) Although there was no Proportion as to Force, yet the Consequences will be attended, I trust, with the greatest Advantages to His Majesty's Service, as from the very great Scarcity of Provisions at Cape François, the French Deputies had forced, contrary to the Opinion of the Captain and Officers, this Frigate to go out, in order

der to convoy a Number of American Vessels, loaded with Provisions, that had been captured by their Privateers, and carried into the Port of Port-au-Paix, and Jean Rabel up to Cape François.

In the Road of Jean Rabel I found, on my Passage down, Fourteen lying there; and it appearing to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Captain Pigot, of the *Hermione*, to take under his Command the *Mermaid*, *Quebec*, *Drake Brig*, and *Penelope Cutter*, and execute that Service, which a Copy of his Report (No: 2.), will prove to their Lordships he did in the most complete Manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and officer-like Disposition, I have the Satisfaction of saying, was executed without a Man being hurt, although the Road was defended by a Battery of Five Guns (Thirty-two Pounders), and the Vessels anchored within Half-Musquet Shot of the Shore.

You will also be pleased to lay before their Lordships the Report of Captains Ricketts and Pigot (No. 3 and 4.) of Vessels cut out and destroyed from Two Anchorages at the West End of Porto Rico.

S I R, *Thunderer, at Sea, April 16, 1797.*

IN consequence of your Order to attend to the French Frigate I chased into Mostique Yesterday Morning, I beg Leave to inform you, that at a Quarter past Four Yesterday Evening, the *Valiant* following in close Order, I bore up to examine the Entrance of Mostique Inlet, keeping so close in Shore as to be in Four Fathom Water, when a-breast of the Frigate, but the Wind blew so hard, it was impossible to anchor, without a Certainty of driving on the Rocks. A little before Five I opened my Fire on the French Frigate and Battery, and shortly after the *Valiant* did the same; but I was sorry to find the Force of Wind did not allow the Ships to remain long in our Stations, though I had reduced
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the Ship to her Top-Sails, and braced the Yards different Ways, for the Purpose of stopping her Way. Finding it too late to perform the same Evolution that Evening, I hauled off, and took such a Station as I thought most likely to prevent her Escape; and this Morning I had the Satisfaction to find that the well-directed Fire of the Two Ships had induced her to quit her Anchorage, by which Means she fell into such a Situation between the Two Ships as made her Escape impossible. At Seven o'Clock this Morning, finding herself in that Situation, she was run on Shore, and set Fire to by the Crew: and at Forty-seven Minutes past Eight she blew up. What remains of the Wreck is close to the Shore, about Four Miles to Windward of Jean Rabel. I have every Reason to think she was the *Harmonie*, of Forty-four Guns. It is with the greatest Satisfaction I inform you, that this Service has been performed without the Loss of a Man, though the Ships suffered a little in their Masts, Sails, Rigging, and Hull. I am much indebted to Captain Crawley, of the *Valiant*, for the close Order in which he followed me, and the strict Attention he paid to the Orders I gave him before I bore up. From the small Specimen I have had of the Conduct of the Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship *Thunderer*, under my Command, I am convinced that if an Opportunity of real Service offered they would do Credit to the Country they belong to.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WILL. OGILVY.

S I R,

*Hermione, at Cape St. Nicholas,
April 21, 1797.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that, pursuant to your Order of the 18th Instant, I have proceeded with His Majesty's Ship *Mermaid* off the East End of Tortuda, to endeavour to fall in with the
Drake

Drake and Penelope, and was joined by them and His Majesty's Ship Quebec at Sun-set on the 19th.

The Wind being very light, and a strong Current setting to the Eastward, I judged we should not reach Jean Rabel before Day-light, therefore stood to the North-West until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 20th, keeping far enough from the Land to prevent any Suspicion of our Intentions, having determined to attempt surprising the Vessels with the Boats under Cover of the Night.

I directed the several Captains to make the necessary Preparations for that Purpose, and stood in, carrying a Proportion of Sail to be close in Shore to the Eastward of Jean Rabel, before the Land Wind came off, in which we succeeded to my Wishes, and kept running down to the Westward, until I supposed we were within Two Miles of the Vessels, when the Boats were sent in with Directions to row close along Shore until they discovered them, it being then so dark we could not see them from the Ships; the Frigates followed under an easy Sail, keeping about a Mile from the Shore, to draw the Attention of the Enemy, and thereby favour the Attempt of the Boats. At about One o'Clock I perceived a Fire of Musquetry, at which Time the Enemy had discovered the Boats, but not until they were in Possession of many of the Vessels, and had One actually under Weigh. The Batteries almost immediately opened upon the Ships, which was occasionally returned by them, and about Four o'Clock the Vessels were all in Possession of our People, and standing out with the Land Breeze, except Two small Row-Boats, which were hauled upon the Beach, and could not be got off. I cannot omit expressing my Thanks to Captains Cook, Otway, and Perkins,

kins, for their Advice and ready Assistance in the Execution of the above Service, and my Approbation of the Conduct and Exertions of the Officers and Crews belonging to the different Ships, especially those employed in the Boats; and it is with particular Satisfaction I have to inform you, that it has been executed without a Man being hurt.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

*La Magicienne, Calabash Bay,
April 8, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Boats belonging to the Magicienne and Regulus, officered and manned by Volunteers from the Two Ships, in the Night of the 6th Instant, entered the Harbour of Cape Roxo in this Island, the great Receptacle for French Privateers and their Prizes, when they captured, sunk, and burnt Thirteen Sail of square-rigged Vessels and Schooners, the whole in the port (except a Danish Ship), and destroyed Two Batteries of Two Guns each, Six and Four Pounders, at the Entrance and Head of the Harbour, without the Loss of a Man.

This Service was so admirably well executed, that I think it a Duty incumbent upon me to make known to you the Names of every Officer employed on it.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

Officers employed on the Cape Roxo Expedition.

La Magicienne.	Mr. Naples, First Lieutenant.
	Cheshire, Master.
	Adams, Purser.
	Jordain, Surgeon.
	Perry, Lieutenant of Marines.
Regulus.	Mr. Macbeath, First Lieutenant.
	Reid, Master.
	Frazer, Lieutenant of Marines.

Hermione, at Cape Nichola, April 15, 1797.

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that on the 22d of March, standing in between the Island of Zacheo and the West End of Porto Rico, I discovered a Brig and several smaller Vessels at Anchor close in Shore, and had the good Fortune to succeed in bringing the Hermione to an Anchor within Half-a-Mile of them, and abreast of a small Battery, which immediately opened a Fire upon the Ship, but was very shortly silenced.

I sent the Boats, under the Direction of Lieutenants Reid and Douglas, to take Possession of the Vessels; and though they were aground, and a small Fire of Musquetry kept up by the Enemy, they brought them all out but Two, which were sunk, and I am happy to say without a Man being hurt. The following Day I sent the Boats, under the Direction of Lieutenant Reid, to land and endeavour to spike and dismount the Guns, which they effected without Loss, and the Enemy had, on our first Appearance, taken the Sails of the Vessels away, and otherwise dismantled them. I set fire to them all but the Brig. Three of which were French Privateers, and the others their Prizes, making in all Fifteen, besides the Brig.

In executing the Service, I feel it but Justice to the Officers and Ship's Company under my Com-

mand, to exprefs my Approbation of their Conduct and Exertions, particularly thofe employed in the Boats, which Service was attended with much Risk and Fatigue, and executed with the greateft Cheerfulnefs, Spirit, and good Judgment.

The Brig belongs to Bremen, and was captured by One of the Privateers a Month before; ſhe is laded very deep, and is a very valuable Veffel.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 1st, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, July 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, May 28, 1797.

ON the Morning of the 24th Instant, a Brig Corvette was observed approaching the Squadron, under Spanish Colours, and the Signal was made for the Romulus and Mahonesa to take Possession of her; they ran along-side her, under Spanish Colours, and the Mistake was not discovered until they hoisted English, by which Means the Nuestra Señora del Rosario, of Twenty Guns and One Hundred Men, commanded by Don Juan Antonio de Carega, was captured without a Shot fired.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 11th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, July 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, June 16, 1797.

S I R,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lieutenant Hardy, in the French Republican Corvette La Mutine, cut out of the Bay of Santa Cruz, by the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Lively and La Minerve, has this Moment joined.

The Gallantry of this Action, recited in the public and private Letters of the Captains Hallowell and Cockburn, has prompted me to take the Mutine into His Majesty's Service, and to appoint Lieutenant Hardy to the Command of her; a Measure so necessary to encourage a Continuance of daring Enterprize, I am confident will merit the Approbation of their Lordships.

*Lively, off S. W. End of Teneriffe,
May 31, 1797.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that on standing into the Bay of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, in the Afternoon of the 28th, in Company

Company with La Minerve, I discovered an Armed Brig lying in the Road, which, on our nearer Approach, hoisted French Colours. Captain Cockburn agreeing with myself in Opinion that she might be taken from her Anchors, I ordered all the Boats of the Two Ships, with a Lieutenant in each, the next Night, to bring her out. Lieutenant Hardy, of La Minerve, being the senior Officer, the Command fell on him. At about half-past Two in the Afternoon he made a most resolute Attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieutenants Bland, Hopkins, and Bushby, and Lieutenant Bulkley of the Marines in the Lively's Boat, and Lieutenants Gage and Maling in La Minerve's Boats, and, under a smart Fire of Musquetry from the Brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an Alarm to the Town, and a heavy Fire of Artillery and Musquetry was opened from every Part of the Garrison, and from a large Ship lying in the Road immediately, which continued without Intermiſſion for near an Hour, during which Time they were very much exposed in getting the Brig under Weigh, and towing her out, there being very little Wind, and a little before Four o'Clock they had got out of Reach of the Batteries with La Mutine French National Corvette, of 12 Six-Pounders and 2 Thirty-six-Pounder Carronades, and One Hundred and Thirty-five Men, One Hundred and Thirteen of whom were on board at the Time, commanded by Citizen Xavier Paumier, Capitain de Frigate. She sailed from Brest on the 8th for L'Isle de France, and had put into the Bay of Santa Cruz, Three Days before she was captured, to take in Water. The Captain was on Shore at the Time she was cut out.

Lieutenant Hardy having commanded the Boats on this Expedition, I have sent him in with the Prize, and cannot recommend him, or the Officers or Seamen employed on that Service with him, in

too strong Terms. Inclosed is a List of the Wounded belonging to both Ships.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

BENJ. HALLOWELL.

List of the Petty Officers and Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Ship Lively, who were wounded on the 29th of May, in taking La Mutine French National Corvette, so as to render them incapable of doing their Duty for the present.

Mr. Ralph Standish, Master's Mate.

William Allen, Quarter-Master.

Peter Lawrence, } Seamen.
Glenville Newberry, }

Return of Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship Minerve, wounded on the 29th of May 1797, taking the National Brig La Mutine.

Lieutenant Hardy.

Warrant Officer.

Mr. J. Coullson, Gunner.

Petty Officers.

Mr. Eagar, Midshipman.

Mr. Carpenter, Ditto, dangerously.

Matthew Vesley, Gunner's Mate.

Davis Lewis, Second Master's Mate.

Robert Sloper, Coxswain.

Seamen.

Anthony Hull, dangerously.

Soldiers of the 11th Regiment.

James Dunlap, Corporal.

John Milton, Private.

Samuel Clark, Ditto.

Total Eleven.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 15th, 1797.**Parliament-Street, July 13. 1797.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Island of St. Domingo, dated Port au Prince, May 8, 1797.

IN my Letter of the 13th of April I have done myself the Honor of informing you, that the Army of the Enemy under Toussaint, after the unexpected Evacuation of Mirebalais, had possessed itself of Grand Bois, while the Division of their Forces on the Side of Leogane continued to fire with Cannon against Grenier.

The Preservation of these Posts was an Object of considerable Moment. Every Method was taken, in case of their Loss, to guard the Mountain, and to dispute the Ground on which the Enemy could place their Howitzers for the Destruction of Port au Prince, the Object which was supposed to be in their Contemplation; but, as it was evident that the
Army

Army of Toussaint could not be prevented from crossing the Plain, and, under this Impression, the Baron Montalembert had obtained my Permission to evacuate the Post of Thomazeau, at the Foot of the Mountains of Grand Bois, I determined to take the Guns in the Battery against Grenier, that, in case the Armies of Toussaint and Leogane should join, they might be totally without Cannon, which could not well be brought across the Plain of the Cul de Sac, and without Cannon the Junction or Separation of their Armies was equally indifferent. Colonel Dessources was therefore placed at the Head of 2000 Troops, and such preparatory Arrangements were made as provided for the Protection of L'Arcahay, and were well calculated to mislead the Enemy; and such Feints were directed as might distract their Attention.

The Attack was intended to have taken Place on the 15th of April, but the Wind did not permit the Arrival of Colonel Dessources with his Regiment until the 16th, when he marched early in the Morning from Port au Prince to Tourmier. The Enemy, as was their Custom, placed some Troops in Ambuscade, who were soon dispersed, and the King's Forces arrived at Tourmier, with little Loss. The Enemy had occupied Two Posts on the Crest of the Mountain L'Hospitre, on each Side of Tourmier, and nearly at Two Miles Distance from it, at the Habitations of Boutillier and St. Laurent. It was necessary to dislodge them from these Positions. Colonel De Peyster was therefore detached to Boutillier, from which, with his usual Gallantry and good Conduct, he drove the Enemy. The Post of St. Laurent was more obstinately defended, and, by the unfortunate Loss of Major Pouchet, who was killed in leading on the Jeremie Troops, they were thrown into Confusion; nor was the Post taken till a greater Force, with Cannon, appeared against it.

The

The Delay occasioned by the Defence of St. Laurent induced Colonel Dessources to postpone the Attack of the Battery till the next Day; and that intelligent Officer employed the Remainder of the Night in making such Preparations as were necessary to assure the Success of this Enterprize.

The Defence of the Cul de Sac was entrusted to the Baron Montalembert, who made a considerable Detachment to the Pass where the Road from Leogane by Grenier enters the Plain. This Detachment was skilfully conducted by Major O'Gorman. It attracted the Notice of considerable Bodies of the Enemy, and, on its Return to the Croix des Bouquets in the Evening, was attacked on all Sides by small Parties, who were repulsed.

Touffaint entered the Plain in the Course of the Day, and marched to the Side of the Croix des Bouquets, actuated, as it is said, by some vague Report of that important Post being to be abandoned on his first Appearance. His Cavalry fell in with the Advanced Posts of the Baron Montalembert's Cavalry, under the Command of Captain Comte Manoux. That Officer, collecting his Troops, immediately charged the Enemy with great Vivacity; when they fled, and withdrew, with the utmost Expedition, to the Mountain.

In the mean Time Captain Couchet, of His Majesty's Ships Abergavenny, with some Armed Vessels, proceeded off Leogane, which Place has been effectually blockaded since my Arrival at Port au Prince, and made various Demonstrations to draw the Enemy's Attention to that Side. I am happy in this Opportunity to express how much I am beholden to the Zeal and Promptitude with which Captain Couchet has assisted me in promoting His Majesty's Service.

On the Morning of the 17th Colonel Dessources, having made his Dispositions, marched in Two Columns,

Columns, the Left directly to Grenier, under the Direction of Colonel Depeyster, in which was the British Detachment commanded by Major Clay. The Right Column, under the Direction of Colonel Vicomte D'Alzune, descended from St. Laurent.

Upon the Division of the Left arriving in the Bottom, which separated the Post of Grenier from the Enemy's Battery, it turned to the Right, and joined the Column that had marched from St. Laurent. The Fog and Haze in the Bottom prevented the Enemy from seeing this Movement. It was also concealed by the judicious Manner in which Captain Spicer of the Royal Artillery threw Shells from the Heights of Fournier from an Howitzer and Caronade, directing them against the various Ambuscades and Defences which the Enemy had thrown up to protect their Battery from any Attack in its Front or on its Right.

On the Junction of his Division into One Column, Colonel Dessources proceeded through a most difficult and almost inaccessible Country, to turn the Left of the Enemy's Battery, and the Works which supported it; having left Troops on the Heights of St. Laurent to secure his Retreat, and Major Clay to protect him from any Attack that might be made by the Road from Leogane.

As the Colonel approached the Flank of the Battery, and that of the Breast-Work which defended it, he successively broke his Troops into Divisions, which kept the Enemy's Forces in Check and Suspence, until another Division, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dessources, had, to their great Surprise, possessed themselves of the Heights considerably beyond them, when, after an ineffectual Resistance, they fled on all Sides, and left Colonel Dessources in Possession of their Battery, the Work of several Months, and of the Gun which they had in the preceding Night withdrawn from
it

it for the Defence of their Breast-Work. This critical Enterprize, I am happy to say, was effected with but little Loss, and by its Success, I was freed from any Apprehensions from the Junction of the Enemy's Armies.

I am persuaded this additional Proof of Colonel Desfources's Military Ability and Spirit will meet with His Majesty's Approbation. That Officer speaks in the highest Terms of the Behaviour of the Troops under his Command, of the Officers who commanded the Columns, and, in a particular Manner of the Captains Rodanes, Conegrat, and Mouchet, of the Colonial Forces, who formed his Advanced Guard, and to their Intrepidity and Conduct he attributes much of the Success of his Operation.

As the Troops were assembling to proceed to other Objects, which I thought of Importance for the King's Service, I was informed by Brigadier-General Churchill of an Attack that had been made at Irois, where, though the Enemy had been fortunately repulsed in the Assault upon that Post, they still continued to invest it, and to threaten its Siege.

No Time was lost in detaching the Honorable Colonel Maitland with a sufficient Force to the Assistance of that Officer. On his Arrival, Brigadier-General Churchill informed him of the Repulse of the Enemy.

I have the Honor to inclose to you a Return of the Killed and Wounded upon the Attack and Destruction of the Enemy's Battery and Breast-Works, and of the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken and destroyed.

Return

Return of Killed and Wounded in His Majesty's British and Colonial Troops, under the Command of Colonel Dessources, on the 16th and 17th of April 1797, at the Attack of the Enemy's Positions of St. Laurent and Boutillier, from whence they were driven; and also at the Attack and Destruction of the Enemy's Battery, Breast-Works, and Places of Arms near Post Grenier.

Head Quarters, St. Domingo, Port au Prince, May 8, 1797.

In driving the Enemy from their Ambuscade above Post Guerin, (Jean Kina's entrenched Camp,) under the Command of Major Clay, of the 40th Regiment.

66th Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant wounded.

69th Ditto.—1 Rank and File wounded.

3d Battalion of Irish Brigade.—1 Officer wounded.

Total, 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

On the Attack of Posts St. Laurent and Boutillier. Dessources' Regiment.—1 Officer, 3 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

Des Pestris's Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed.

Detachment of Troops from Jeremie.—1 Officer killed; 2 Rank and File wounded.

Jean Kina's Corps.—1 Serjeant killed; 4 Officers, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Total, 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, killed; 4 Officers, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

At the Attack of the Enemy's Battery, Breast-Works, and Places of Arms, near Post Grenier.

Chasseurs Royeaux.—2 Rank and File wounded.

De Pestris's Regiment.—1 Rank and File wounded.
Chasseurs

Chasseurs de York.—4 Rank and File wounded.

Chasseurs de Prince of Wales.—1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

Dessources' Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed.

Total, 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Haly, of the 3d Irish Brigade, wounded.

Major Pocket, of the Jeremie Troops, killed.

Lieutenant De la Rue, of Dessources, killed.

Ensign Eviere, of Prince of Wales's Chasseurs, wounded.

Lieutenants Babin and Campanne, of Jean Kina's Corps, wounded.

Ensigns Le Pine and L'Artigonave, of Ditto, wounded.

E. B. LITTLEHALES,
Dep. Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken and destroyed at the Attack of the Battery and Heights of Post Fezard, on the Morning of the 17th of April, 1797.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Two Pounder;—1 taken and carried to Post Grenier.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Nine Pounders:—1 destroyed.

Eight Pounder;—1 destroyed.

STORES.

Fixed Ammunition for Six Pounders, equal Proportion of Case and Round, taken and carried to Post Grenier, Rounds 110 destroyed.

Case Shot unfixed for Six Pounders,
taken and carried to Post Grenier, - Rounds 50 destroyed.
Case

Cafe Shot unfixed for Nine Pound- ers	-	-	Rounds 110 destroyed.
Cafe Shot unfixed for Eight Pound- ers	-	-	Rounds 110 destroyed.
Langridge in Bags for Nine Pound- ers	-	-	Rounds 150 destroyed.
Langridge in Bags for Eight Pound- ers	-	-	Rounds 150 destroyed.
Ammunition for Two Pounder	-	-	destroyed.
Carriage with Limber for Eight Pounder	-	-	1 destroyed.
Carriage for Two Pounder	-	-	1 destroyed.
Devie Cart for moving Guns	-	-	1 destroyed.
Limbers for Six Pounders	-	-	2 destroyed.
Side Boxes for Six Pounders	-	-	8 destroyed.
Two Inch Rope Coils	-	-	2 destroyed.
A Proportion of Drag Washers and Linch Pins for Nine Pounder and Eight Pounder and Two Pounder Carriages, taken and carried to Port Fournier.			
Carriage with Limber for Nine Pounder	-	-	1 destroyed.
Cartidges filled for Nine Pounders, taken and carried to Port Grenier	52		

(Signed)

W. SPICA,

Captain-Lieutenant, commanding a
Detachment of Royal Artillery.E. B. LITTLEHALES,
Deputy Adjutant General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 22, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, July 22, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated June 11, 1797.

I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint you for their Lordships' Information, that the Grand Ance is acknowledged to be saved by a spirited and well-timed Attack made by Captain Ricketts, of His Majesty's Ship *La Magicienne*, upon the Enemy's Transports of Provisions and Ammunition in Carcasse Bay, for the Particulars of which I beg Leave to refer you to a Copy of Captain Ricketts's Letter.

You will also receive herewith a Copy of a Letter from Captain Mends, of His Majesty's Brig *Diligence*, together with a List of Armed Vessels taken by the Squadron since my Letter of the 27th of April.

*La Magicienne, in Carcasse Bay,
St. Domingo, April 24, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG Leave to inform you, that on Sunday the 23d Instant, when doubling Cape Tiberoon, in Company with the *Regulus*, and *Fortune* Schooner, we discovered a Six-Gun Privateer Sloop and Four
H Schooners

Schooners at Anchor in this Bay, which convinced me that the Post of Irois was attacked: Soon after, the Alarm Gun was fired at the Fort. As no Time was to be lost in endeavouring to counteract the Views of the Enemy, we stood in and anchored, when we commenced a heavy Cannonade, and had the good Fortune, in a short Time, to drive them into the Mountains; their Field Pieces, Ammunition, Provisions, and Vessels laden with Necessaries for carrying on the Siege, fell into our Hands.

The good Conduct of every Officer and Sailor belonging to our little Squadron, manifested itself upon this Occasion, as well as upon many others, since I have had the Honor to command it. I have to regret the Loss of Four Men killed, and Mr. Morgan, Master's Mate, and Ten Men, wounded (though not mortally), who were in the Magicienne's Boat when endeavouring to tow out the Privateer.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

*Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Vice-
Admiral of the Red, &c.
&c. &c.*

*Diligence, Nassau, New Providence,
March 13, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG Leave to inform you, that having cleared the Bahama Straits the 3d of this Month, the following Day, Ten Leagues S. W. of the Pan of Motonzas, we fell in with and took, after an Action of Three Quarters of an Hour, La Nativetas, of Sixteen Guns and Fifty Men, about Five Hundred Tons, laden with Logwood, had left the Havannah that Morning for Cadiz. I have the Pleasure of testifying the best Conduct of my Officers and People in this little Affair, and have no Doubt but they will distinguish themselves when any Occasion offers,
and

and am happy to add we had only One Man slightly wounded.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. MENDES.

*Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Vice-
Admiral of the Red, &c.
&c. &c.*

A List of Armed Vessels taken and destroyed by His Majesty's Squadron under my Command since the 27th of April 1797.

Port au Paix French Privateer Schooner, of 2 Guns and 17 Men; taken by His Majesty's Brig Swallow.

La Liberté French Privateer Schooner, mounting 6 Guns; had on board only 13 Men, the Remainder put into different Prizes which she had taken. Taken by His Majesty's Ship Profelyte.

La Buonaparte French Privateer Schooner, mounting 3 Guns and 39 Men; taken by His Majesty's Ship Ambuscade.

General Touffaint French Privateer Schooner, mounting 8 Guns and 5 Men; taken by His Majesty's Brig Swallow.

With several small Row-Boats.

P. PARKER.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 29th, 1797.

Admiralty Office, July 29, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Royal George, at Sea, July 24, 1797.

I ACQUAINT you, for their Lordships' Information, that I this Day joined the Ships under the Orders of Sir John B. Warren, who has transmitted to me the inclosed Letters and Papers, which are Copies of Originals he sent by Express to me at Torbay, which did not arrive there till after I had quitted that Anchorage.

MY LORD, *La Pomone, at Sea, July 18, 1797.*

I BEG Leave to acquaint your Lordship, that in Obedience to your Command, I continued off Ushant with His Majesty's Squadron under my Orders, consisting of the Ships and Vessels named in the Margin*, until the 16th Instant, when hearing the Report of many Guns to the Southward, I stood round the West End of the Saints, and at Day-break in the Morning of the 17th I discovered a Frigate, with a Ship, Corvette, and Brig, having 14

* *La Pomone, Artois, Anson, Sylph, Dolly Cutter.*

Sail of Vessels under Convoy, in Hodierne Bay, Eight of which were captured.

I am sorry to add, that the Ship, Corvette, and Brig escaped round the Penmarks, and the Frigate, by cutting away her Masts, and being otherways lightened, ran on Shore: A Brig, laden with Ordnance and Naval Stores, came to an Anchor near her, where it was impossible for the Anson and Sylph to follow. The Brig, however, was sunk, and the Frigate (La Calliope) much damaged in her Hull by the Shot of the above-mentioned Ship, whose Officers and Men behaved with the greatest Zeal and Activity, which induces me to hope that the Enemy will not be enabled to get her off, as the Wind soon after changed to the South-West, with a great Swell upon the Beach.

I was obliged to burn La Freedom, a large Ship armée en Flute, laden with squared Timber, as the Enemy had run her on Shore at high Water, and the Crew, with the Wounded, got away in their Boats.

I have enclosed to your Lordship a Return of the Wounded on board His Majesty's Brig Sylph.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN WARREN.

La Pomone, at Sea, July 18, 1797.

A Return of Men wounded on board His Majesty's Brig Sylph, John Chambers White, Esq. Commander, in engaging 'La Calliope French Frigate, of Thirty-six Guns, in Hodierne Bay, on the 17th of July, 1797.

John Green, Seaman, in the Hand.

Willson Wescot, Seaman, in the Head.

Toby Burke, Seaman, in the Back.

Richard Batt, Seaman, in the Neck.

H 3

Thomas

Thomas Izzard, Seaman, in the Head.

Thomas Egan, Marine, in the Knee.

JOHN WARREN.

The Right Hon. Lord Bridport,

&c. &c. &c.

La Pomone, at Sea,

July 24, 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that I had an Opportunity of seeing that *La Calliope* Republican Frigate, of Thirty-six Guns and Two Hundred and Fifty Men, that was left on Shore on the 17th by the *Anson* and *Sylph*, is totally destroyed, having separated in the Midship Body, and Part of her sunk. The Crew are encamped near her to save such Stores as may be driven on Shore.

I am particularly indebted to Captain White, of the *Sylph* Brig, who, having anchored with Springs on his Cable within Pistol Shot of the said Frigate on the above Day, and for some Hours, kept up an incessant and well-directed Fire, which was at every convenient Opportunity returned by her.

I perceived likewise the Wrecks of *La Freedom*, armée en Flute, laden with Timber, and the Brig with Ordnance Stores, which were driven on Shore the same Day, and destroyed.

I have the Honor to remain, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN WARREN.

The Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 1st, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, August 1, 1797.

THE following Dispatches have been received at this Office by Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR, *Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, July 5, 1797.*

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the *Terpsichore*, with the *Thunder Bomb*, having a Detachment of Artillery on board, and the *Urchin Gun-Boat*, from Gibraltar, joined on the 2d Instant, and the Night following Rear-Admiral Nelson, having made his Dispositions, the *Bomb*, covered by the *Gun-Boat*, Launches, and Barges of the Fleet, was placed near the Tower of San Sebastian, and fired some Shells into the Town, when an Attempt was made by the *Gun-Boats* and *Launches* of the Enemy to carry her. The Rear-Admiral, who is always present in the most arduous Enterprizes, with the Assistance of some other Barges, boarded and carried Two of the Enemy's *Gun-Boats*, and a *Barge Launch* of one of their Ships of War, with the Commandant of the Flotilla. In this short Conflict 18 or 20 Spaniards were killed, the Commandant and several wounded; he and 25 Men made Prisoners; the rest swam ashore.

H 4

This

This spirited Action was performed with considerable Loss on our Part, as *per* Inclosed. The Launch of the Ville de Paris was sunk by a raking Shot from the Enemy's Gun-Boats; but, by the active, intelligent Mind of Captain Troubridge, got up Yesterday Morning, and repaired on board the Culloden.

Rear-Admiral Nelson's Actions speak for themselves; any Praise of mine would fall very short of his Merit.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. JERVIS.

P. S. The inclosed Report from Rear-Admiral Nelson has just reached me.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on the Attack of the Spanish Gun-Boats, the Night of the 3d of July, 1797.

Thefeus.—5 wounded.

Irresistible.—1 wounded.

Seahorse.—1 wounded.

Ville de Paris.—5 wounded.

Prince George.—1 killed; 5 wounded.

Diadem.—1 wounded.

Barfleur.—1 wounded.

Egmont.—1 wounded.

Total.—1 killed; 20 wounded.

Officers Wounded.

Seahorse.—Captain Freemantle, slightly.

Ville de Paris.—Lieut. Wm. Selby, ditto.

Diadem.—Lieut. W. J. Rowe, ditto.

Prince George.—Lieut. Gregory Grant, ditto.

Ditto.—Mr. R. Tooley, Midshipman, ditto.

Barfleur.—Mr. Hugh Pearson, Master's-Mate.

Thefeus.—John Sykes, Admiral's Coxswain.

J. JERVIS.

SIR,

Theseus, July 4, 1797.

IN Obedience to your Orders, the Thunderer Bomb was placed, by the good Management of Lieutenant Gourly, her present Commander, assisted by Mr. Jackson, Master of the Ville de Paris, who volunteered his able Services, within 2500 Yards of the Walls of Cadiz, and the Shells were thrown from her with much Precision, under the Direction of Lieutenant Baynes of the Royal Artillery; but unfortunately it was soon found that the large Mortar was materially injured from its former Services; I therefore judged it proper to order her to return under the Protection of the Goliath, Terpsichore, and Fox, who were kept under Sail for that Purpose, and for whose active Services I feel much obliged.

The Spaniards having sent out a great Number of Mortar-Gun-Boats and Armed Launches, I directed a vigorous Attack to be made on them, which was done with such Gallantry, that they were drove and pursued close to the Walls of Cadiz, and must have suffered considerable Loss: and I have the Pleasure to inform you, that Two Mortar-Boats and an Armed Launch remained in our Possession.

I feel myself particularly indebted for the successful Termination of this Contest to the Gallantry of Captains Fremantle and Miller, the former of whom accompanied me in my Barge, and to my Coxswain, John Sykes, who, in defending my Person, is most severely wounded, as was Captain Fremantle, slightly, in the Attack: And my Praises are generally due to every Officer and Man, some of whom I saw behave in the most noble Manner, and I regret it is not in my Power to particularize them. I must also beg to be permitted to express my Admiration of Don Miguel Tyrafon, the Commander of the Gun-Boats, in his Barge; he laid my Boat alongside, and his Resistance was such as to honor a brave Officer, 18 of the 26 Men being killed, and
himself

himself and all the Rest wounded. Not having a correct List of the Killed and Wounded, I can only state, that I believe 6 are killed and 220 wounded.

I have the Honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent to Mr. Nepean, dated Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, the 10th of July, 1797.

S I R,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Rear-Admiral Nelson ordered a second Bombardment of Cadiz on the Night of the 5th, under the Direction of Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*, Captain Miller, of the *Theseus*, and Captain Waller, of the *Emerald*; and appointed Mr. Jackson, Master of the *Ville de Paris*, to place the *Thunderer*, *Terror*, and *Strombolo*, and that the Bombardment produced considerable Effect in the Town and among the Shipping. Ten Sail of the Line, among them the Ships carrying the Flags of Admirals Mezzaredo and Gravina, having warped out of the Range of Shell with much Precipitation the following Morning; and it is with great Satisfaction I inform you, that this important Service was effected with very little Loss on our Side, as *per* enclosed Return of Killed and Wounded. The Rear-Admiral meditated another Operation on the Night of Saturday the 8th, under his own Direction, but the Wind blew so strong down the Bay he could not get his Bomb Vessels up to the Point of Attack in Time.

Mr. Hornsey, Master's Mate of the *Seahorse*, distinguished himself in a very remarkable Manner.

A Return

A Return of the Officers and Men belonging to the Squadron, who were killed or wounded on the Night of the 5th Instant, attending the Bomb Vessels, and attacking the Spanish Gun-Boats.

Victory, Wm. Cumming Commander. — 1 Officer wounded.

Blenheim, W. Bowen Commander. — 1 Seaman killed.

Theseus, R. W. Miller Commander. — 1 Seaman killed; 2 Officers, 5 Marines or Soldiers, wounded.

Culloden, T. Troubridge Commander. — 1 Seaman killed; 2 Seamen wounded.

Irresistible, G. Martin Commander. — 1 Seaman wounded.

Audacious, D. Gould Commander. — 1 Officer, 3 Seamen, wounded.

Seahorse, T. F. Fremantle Commander. — 1 Officer wounded.

Officers Wounded.

Victory, Lieut. Collins, much bruised.

Theseus, John Oldfield, Captain of Marines.

Ditto, John Coltier, Midshipman.

Audacious, ——— Stephenson, Ditto.

Seahorse, John Hornsey, Acting Lieutenant.

J. JERVIS.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 15th, 1797.

Parliament-Street, August 14, 1797.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Simcoe, commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Island of St. Domingo.

S I R, *Port au Prince, June 20, 1797.*

I DO myself the Honor of inclosing Brigadier-General Churchill's Report of the Attack made by the Enemy on the Grand Anse, and the Repulse they met with in that Quarter.

The Brigadier-General acknowledges, in the strongest Manner, the important Services which Captain Ricketts, of the *Magicienne*, with the Squadron under his Command, effected in the Destruction of the Vessels of the Enemy in Carcasse Bay.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
Esq. Esq. Esq.*

S I R,

Jeremie, April 30, 1797.

THE Republican General Rigaud thinking the Moment favourable to make a second Attempt on Irois, collected his very best Troops to the Amount of 1200 Men: On the Night of the 20th of April, at Twelve o Clock, they attempted to storm the Fort, in which was only at the Time Five-and-Twenty of the 17th Infantry, with their Officers, commanded by Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d Regiment, and about 20 Colonial Artillery-Men, commanded by Captain Brueil. The Attack was one of the most formidable and determined I ever heard of, they returning to the Charge Three several Times with such increased Vigour, that many of them were killed in the Fort; but to the immortal Honor of its brave Defenders, they were repulsed with equal Courage and Intrepidity, which gave Time to Colonel Dagres, with 350 Men of Prince Edward's Black Chasseurs, to gain the Fort from the Bourg below, from whence, indeed, they were obliged to cut their Way. This Reinforcement saved the Place, for it would have been impossible for the English and Cannoneers to have withstood much longer the persevering and reiterated Attacks of the most daring and desperate Enemy, which never ceased until Morning, when they retired (leaving the Fort surrounded with their dead) to a higher Ground, where they made a Stand, in Spite of a Sortie that was immediately made with some Advantage. Here they continued until the 22d Instant, when they made an Incurfion into the Interior of our Cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dance Marie, and made an Attack upon the Fort of L'Islet, from whence they were driven with great Loss. In the mean Time they were making every Disposition for a regular Siege of Irois, when, fortunately, the Magicienne Frigate attacked their small Fleet in the Bay des Carcasses, sunk Three of their Barges, and took

Two

Two Schooners, all loaded with Cannon and Military Stores for the Siege. The Loss in their various Attacks is generally estimated at 1000 Men, it cannot be less than 800; before Irois alone were found upwards of 200 Bodies, among which were many Whites and Mulattoes. Our Loss was trifling indeed, consisting only of Three Privates killed; but I have to lament Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d Regiment an Officer of the most extraordinary Bravery and good Conduct, and Lieutenant Colville of the Black Chasseurs, the only Persons wounded, and since dead. My most pleasing Task, Sir, is to bear Testimony of the Courage, Alacrity, and Spirit with which all the Troops distinguished themselves in the various Combats, particularly *Monf. de Brueil*, commanding the Artillery, whom I beg Leave to recommend to your Favor and Protection.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CHURCHILL,
Lieut. Gen. Simcoe. Brig. Gen.

SIR, *Port au Prince, June 20, 1797.*

I DO myself the Honor of informing you, that, on various Considerations of great Military Importance, I determined to repossess myself of the Post of Mirebalais: In consequence, I collected the Forces, and calling Brigadier-General Churchill from the Grand Anse, gave him the Command, with Directions to execute a Plan that Colonel La Pointe, from whom I have experienced the most friendly and active Assistance, had ably digested.

The Brigadier-General's Letter, which I beg Permission to inclose, will inform you of the Success of this Expedition; but I have to regret, that, from some Delay of the Columns, they did not move with that Exactitude and Concert I had hoped, by which Circumstance a considerable Object of the Expedition failed of Success; for it was my Intention to
accord

accord the Protection of His Majesty's Arms, in the best Manner possible, to the Inhabitants of these Districts, by directing the Troops, in their different Routes, to march with a Secrecy and Rapidity that might ensure on all Sides the Surprizal of the Enemy, compel them to a hasty Retreat, and, driving them before them, might prevent their having an Opportunity of burning the Plantations, as had recently happened at Jeremie, or from carrying off the Negroes and Property beyond the Artibonite, at this Time so swollen by the rainy Season, as to render any Passage over it difficult and precarious. But I have Reason to believe, from the Report of Colonel Depestre, who commands in that Quarter, that many of the Negroes will escape and return to their Plantations; many were left upon them; and I learn with Pleasure that the Enemy had not the Time or Means to remove the Coffee from the Plantations in the Grand Bois, which is daily coming into Port au Prince.

As the Troops were on their March to their destined Cantonments in the Arcahaye Mountains to protect St. Marc's from an Attack preparing against it at Gonaives, I received Information of that Town's being besieged. The greater Part of the Army assembled under the Command of General Churchill, by forced Marches, proceeded to its Assistance; and as the retaking the Mirebalais was unexpected by the Enemy, it had not only a Tendency to disconcert their Measures, but, as I had foreseen, gave me an Opportunity of sending a considerable Detachment by Sea from the Plain of the Cul de Sac to the immediate Assistance of St. Marc's without Hazard.

At the same Time Colonel the Count de Rouvray, with a Detachment of 300 Men, was detached to strike at a Camp of the Erigands in the Mountains on the Side of Leogane. The Energy and Activity of this Officer overcame the Difficulties of the

the Situation; he effectually burned the Camp and beat the Enemy from their several Posts, killing between 40 and 50; and he returned to Grenier with the Loss of Two Men killed and Seven wounded

The Enemy, having attacked and carried some of the Out-Posts of St. Marc, began the Siege of that important Place, but were fortunately driven from before it with very considerable Loss. In the successful Defence of St. Marc, the undaunted and active Courage, and the military Conduct of the Marquis de Cocherell, have merited my fullest Approbation.

I have the Honor to be,

With the utmost Respect, &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

SIR,

Mirebalais, June 2, 1797.

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that, after giving previous Orders to Colonel Dessources to proceed with his Column, in the Morning of the 30th Ult. to his destined Post of La Selle, where, according to your Excellency's Instruction, he was enabled to take Post, I moved forward with the Centre Column, under Colonel Depestre. We arrived, after Two very hot Days March, at Port Mitchell, not quite completed, and occupied by about 50 of the Enemy, who retired on our Approach. In the Evening we discovered a Column of Troops descending the Hills on our Left, where they encamped. A Detachment of Cavalry was immediately sent to reconnoitre them; they proved to be Colonel Dessources' Column. This Officer was unable, from the Badness of the Roads and the heavy Rains which we have had every Evening, to proceed to the Place of his Destination; he therefore, in a very proper and soldier-like Manner, marched and joined us, which in some Measure defeated your original Plan

of cutting off the Enemy's Retreat by La Selle; but I cannot help deeming this Junction rather a fortunate Circumstance, as it enabled us to drive the Enemy from a very advantageous Position they had taken the next Day, to dispute our Passage, which, from their Superiority of Numbers (about 1200 Men, with Three Pieces of Cannon), must, in all Probability, have cost us a Number of valuable Lives to have carried; but this additional Strength gave us an easy Victory; for no sooner did they perceive a Detachment of Infantry and Cavalry, which I sent to gain the Heights, and turn their Right Flank, than they immediately fled in the utmost Confusion, and with such Precipitation, that though Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, with the Detachments of the 14th, 18th, and 21st British Light Dragoons, pursued them with that Alacrity and Spirit which has ever distinguished him, he could only come up with a very few. He succeeded, however, in driving a great many into the River Artibonite, most of whom perished, and he had the good Fortune to take Two of their Guns, with their Ammunition, Mules, &c. &c. The Third was most probably lost in the River, the Carriage being left behind. We found the Fort in the Bourg of Mirebalais as perfect as it had ever been, and in no Manner destroyed.

We did not see Colonel Bazil and his Column till near an Hour after we were in Possession of Mirebalais; he was, however, at the Place appointed, and, had the Enemy made any Stand, would have fallen on their Rear, and have enabled us, no Doubt, to have given a better Account of them.

Although the Action, from the rapid Retreat of the Enemy, was very short, yet, Sir, I have the Satisfaction to inform you Time enough was given to evince as much Alacrity and Spirit to enter it, both in the Officers and Men, as I ever remember to have witnessed.

I

I inclose

I inclose a Return of the Artillery and Ammunition found in the Fort of Mirebalais; and I am happy to inform your Excellency that the Repossession of this important Post and District was effected without Loss, One Serjeant, and One Private of the Dragoons, being all our Wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

Lieut. Gen. Simcoe,

&c. &c. &c.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken in the Fort of Mirebalais, on the 2d of June 1797.

- 2 French Eight-Pounders, badly spiked, since unspiked, and rendered serviceable.
- 2 Six-Pounders, serviceable.
- 2 Two-Pounders, ditto.

A large Proportion of Shot for the above Ordnance, of every Description; the Ammunition not ascertained, but it is stated to be damaged.

GEORGE CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 2d,
1797.

Admiralty Office, September 2, 1797.

CAPTAIN Waller, of His Majesty's Ship Emerald, arrived here Yesterday with Dispatches from Admiral Lord St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are Extracts.

*Ville de Paris, off Cadiz,
August 16, 1797.*

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I detached Rear-Admiral Nelson, and the Squadron named in the Margin *, with Orders to make an Attempt upon the Town of Santa Cruz in the Island of Teneriffe, which, from a Variety of Intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable. On Saturday the 15th of July the Rear-Admiral parted Company, and on Tuesday the 18th, the Leander having joined from Lisbon, I sent her after the Rear-Admiral, under Instructions left by him.

* Theseus, Culloden, Zealour, Seahorse, Emerald, Terpsichore, Fox (1st) Cutter.

The Emerald joined Yesterday, with the inclosed Dispatch and Reports from the Rear-Admiral; and although the Enterprize has not succeeded, His Majesty's Arms have acquired a very great Degree of Lustre: Nothing from my Pen can add to the Elogé the Rear-Admiral gives of the Gallantry of the Officers and Men employed under him. I have greatly to lament the heavy Loss the Country has sustained in the severe Wound of Rear-Admiral Nelson, and the Death of Captain Richard Bowen, Lieutenant Gibson, and the other brave Officers and Men who fell in this vigorous and persevering Assault.

The Moment the Rear-Admiral joins, it is my Intention to send the Seahorse to England with him, the Wound Captain Fremantle has received in his Arm also requiring Change of Climate; and I hope that both of them will live to render important Services to their King and Country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ST. VINCENT.

S I R, *Thefeus, off Santa Cruz, July 27, 1797.*

IN Obedience to your Orders to make a vigorous Attack on the Town of Santa Cruz in the Island of Teneriffe, I directed, from the Ships under my Command, One Thousand Men, including Marines, to be prepared for Landing, under the Direction of Captain Troubridge, of His Majesty's Ship Culloden, and Captains Hood, Thompson, Fremantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their Services; and although I am under the painful Necessity of acquainting you that we have not been able to succeed in our Attack, yet it is my Duty to state, that I believe more daring Intrepidity never was shewn than by the Captains, Officers,

Officers, and Men you did me the Honor to place under my Command.

Inclosed I transmit to you a List of Killed and Wounded; and amongst the former it is with the deepest Sorrow I have to place the Name of Captain Richard Bowen, of His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, than whom a more enterprising, able, and gallant Officer does not grace His Majesty's Naval Service; and with great Regret I have to mention the Loss of Lieutenant John Gibson, Commander of the Fox Cutter, and a great Number of gallant Officers and Men.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

List of Killed, Wounded, Drowned, and Missing, of His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, in storming Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, on the Night of the 24th of July 1797.

Theseus.—8 Seamen, 4 Marines, killed; 25 Seamen wounded; 34 Seamen and Marines drowned.

Culloden.—1 Seaman, 2 Marines, killed; 12 Seamen, 6 Marines, wounded; 36 Seamen and Marines drowned.

Zealous.—3 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 19 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded.

Leander.—1 Seaman, 5 Marines, killed; 1 Seaman, 4 Marines, wounded; 1 Ditto missing.

Seahorse.—2 Seamen killed; 13 Seamen, 1 Marine, wounded.

Terpsichore.—8 Seamen killed; 9 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded; 4 Seamen and Marines missing.

Emerald.—5 Seamen, 3 Marines, killed; 11 Seamen wounded; 10 Seamen and Marines drowned.

Fox Cutter.—17 Seamen and Marines drowned.

I 3

Total,

Total.—28 Seamen, 16 Marines, killed; 90 Seamen, 15 Marines, wounded; 97 Seamen and Marines drowned; 5 Seamen and Marines missing.

Officers killed.

Richard Bowen, Captain of the Terpsichore.

George Thorpe, First Lieutenant of Ditto.

John Weatherhead, Lieutenant of the Theseus.

William Earnshaw, Second Lieutenant of the Leander.

Raby Robinson, Lieutenant of Marines, of Ditto.

Lieutenant Basham, Marines, of the Emerald.

Lieutenant John Gibson, of the Fox Cutter, drowned.

Officers Wounded.

Rear-Admiral Nelson, his Right Arm shot off.

Captain Thompson, of the Leander, slightly.

Captain Fremantle, of the Seahorse, in the Arm.

Lieutenant J. Douglas, of Ditto, in the Hand.

Mr. Waits, Midshipman, of the Zealous.

HORATIO NELSON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 16th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, September 16, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board His Majesty's Ship Royal George, at Torbay, the 13th of September, 1797.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive Copies of Letters, with the Papers therein referred to, from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, which I transmit for their Lordships' Information.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

My Lord, *La Pomone, at Sea, Aug 12, 1797.*

I BEG Leave to inform your Lordship, that on the Morning of the 11th Instant, a Convoy of the Enemy, with a Ship Corvette, a Brig and Schooner Gun-Boats, Two armed Luggers, several Chasse Mareés and Brigs, were discovered standing to Sea, out of the Pertuis de Breton, from Rochfort: I attempted to cut them off or destroy them with *La Pomone* and *Jason*, who attacked a Fort,

in order to cover the Sylph, who was anchored near the Two Corvettes, having left the Triton in Chase to Windward; the Enemy, perceiving our Intention, anchored at the Entrance of the River of Sable D'Olonne, close under the Fort, the Ship Corvette and Gun-Boat with Springs upon their Cables.

At Eleven, being near enough, the Firing commenced, and continued for an Hour, when the Gun-Boat slipped her Cables to run on Shore, but sunk before she got into the River, near the small Vessels, and the Corvette remained fast a-ground, but deserted by her People and much damaged: As I did not think it possible to set her on Fire with the Boats of the Squadron, there being little Wind, and the Tide of Flood setting us upon the Coast, we hauled our Wind to the Southward.

I have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship that it has occasioned a Delay for some Time of the Enemy's Supplies arriving at Brest, as one of the Vessels is destroyed, and it is doubtful if the other can be repaired so as to be of any Use in future.

The Ships of the Squadron have sustained very trifling Damages. A Return of the Killed and Wounded in each Ship is inclosed.

I have only to lament that a more favorable Moment did not present itself to afford the Officers and Men an Opportunity of distinguishing themselves; but the Enemy must have suffered considerably on board the Vessels and in the Fort, from the Number of Shot that struck them.

Some hot Shot were fired from a Battery of Five Guns, which set fire to the Sylph, but any ill Effects were prevented by the Exertions of the Officers and Men of that Vessel, who cut them out, and behaved otherwise with much Spirit and Zeal.

I have the Honor to remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

P. S. Since I began this Letter, not having an Opportunity of sending it to your Lordship, I have received Information from three Vessels who had left Sable D'Olonne subsequent to the above Affair, and the following is the Result of these Reports:

" The Ship Corvette is in the Harbour, but so damaged as to be unfit for Service."

" The Gun-Boat remains sunk and destroyed."

" The Enemy lost several killed and wounded in the Two Vessels."

" In the Fort Five Soldiers were killed and Two Guns dismounted, and some wounded; Two or Three Houses much shattered."

We were off Sable D'Olonne on the 26th, and saw the Ship in the Harbour.

An Account of the Killed and Wounded on board the Ships of His Majesty's Squadron under the Orders of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. on the 11th of August, 1797.

La Pomone.—1 Seaman killed; 2 Seamen, 1 Marine, wounded.

Jafon.—None killed or wounded.

Sylph.—1 Petty Officer, 1 Seaman, killed; 4 Seamen wounded.

Names of the Officer and Men killed and wounded.

La Pomone —Roderick M'Kenzie, Seaman, killed; Thomas Singleton, Thomas Williams, Seamen, William Flower, Marine, wounded.

Sylph.—Mr. Wrixen, Master's Mate, James Musquet, Seaman, killed; John Shaw, John Simpson, John Pate, Walter Ward, Seamen, wounded.

(Signed)

JOHN WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Ec. Ec. Ec.

Extract of another Letter from Commodore Sir John B. Warren, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, dated on board the Pomone, at Sea, the 23d of August, 1797.

I BEG Leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 23d Instant, I chased and drove upon the Coast of Isle Dieu, L'Egalité Armed Chasse Maree, of Four Six Pounders and Eight Swivels, and which we afterwards got off.

*La Pomone, at Sea,
September 6, 1797.*

My Lord,

I BEG Leave to inform your Lordship, that I continued steering for the Mouth of the Garonne, and on the 27th Ultimo, being to the Southward of the River, a Number of Vessels were seen in the South-West Quarter. I made the Signal for a general Chase, and continued until Night, when, from the Triton being far advanced a-head, and the Jason to Windward, the Ships kept the Enemy in Sight after the Approach of Night. Owing to the Exertions of Captains Gore and Stirling, Five of them were captured.

At Two A. M. being near the Shore, a Cutter was seen at Anchor, that had accompanied the Convoy, and One of the Boats of this Ship was sent to her; but being ordered to keep off, and seeing she was a Vessel of Force, returned. I stood in after her, and upon our firing a few Shot, One of which cut away her Mast, she split her Cable, and run among the Breakers upon the Coast of Arcasson, and into a most tremendous Surf that broke on board her, and must have stove her to Pieces. She at last drove through, and I fancy several of her Crew were drowned, and, as the Tide left her, she fell over; the Remainder of her Men, about 90 in Number, got on Shore. She was called Le Petit Diable, a very fine Vessel, pierced for 18 or 20 Guns, and 100 Men Complement.

The

The Prizes are laden with Ship-Timber, Rosin, and Tar, and were intended to fit out Privateers from the Enemy's principal Ports upon the Coast.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, September 14, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Wolley, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Arethusa, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Spithead, September 13, 1797.

I AM to acquaint you, that on the 10th of August, being in Latitude 30 Deg. 49 Min. and Longitude 55 Deg. 50 Min. having in Tow a Ship under Prussian Colours from Surinam, which I have detained, suspecting her to be Dutch Property, we perceived, at Day-Light, Three Sail to Windward of us, One of which, deceived by our Appearance, bore down upon us, under French Colours, to within Half-Gun-Shot, when she began to fire, which she continued for more than Half an Hour before she attempted to escape. We were, however, fortunate enough to have so disabled her in that Time as to render her Endeavours fruitless. On striking she proved to be La Gaieté, French Corvette, of 20 French Eight-Pounders and 186 Men, commanded by M. Guinée, Enseigne de Vaisseau. She is a very handsome Ship, and quite new, this being her first Voyage. She left France in April last for Cayenne, which last Place she sailed from about Four Weeks before we fell in with her, in Company with the L'Espoir, a Brig of 14 Guns, who kept to Windward during the Action, and stood away as soon as she saw the Fate of the Gaieté. They had not taken any Thing. I am sorry to have to add a List of Killed and Wounded.

Return

*Return of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Ship Arethusa in the Action with La Gaicté, French
Corvette, on the 20th of August 1797.*

1 Seaman killed.

Mr. W. D. Morton, Captain's Clerk, lost his
Leg.

2 Seamen wounded.

*Return of Killed and Wounded on board La Gaicté,
French Corvette, M. Guinée Commander.*

2 Seamen killed.

8 Ditto wounded.

(Signed)

T. WOLLEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF OCTOBER 13th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, October 13, 1797.

LIEUTENANT BRODIE, of the *Rose* Cutter, arrived early this Morning with a Letter from Admiral Duncan, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. of which the following is a Copy.

*Venerable, off the Coast of Holland, the
12th of October, by Log (11th) Three
P. M. Camperdown E. S. E. 8 Miles,
Wind N. by E.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint you for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at Nine o'Clock this Morning I got Sight of the Dutch Fleet; at half-past Twelve I passed through their Line, and the Action commenced, which has been very severe. The Admiral's Ship is dismasted, and has struck, as have several others, and One is on fire.

I shall send Captain Fairfax with Particulars the Moment I can spare him.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF OCTOBER 16th, 1797.

Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1797.

CAPTAIN FAIRFAX, of the Venerable, arrived early this Morning with Dispatches from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are Copies.

*Venerable, at Sea, 13th October, 1797,
off the Coast of Holland.*

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, judging it of Consequence their Lordships should have as early Information as possible of the Defeat of the Dutch Fleet under the Command of Admiral De Winter, I dispatched the Rose Cutter at Three P. M. on the 12th (11th) Instant, (with a short Letter to you immediately after the Action was ended. I have now farther to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that in the Night of the 10th Instant, after I had sent away my Letter to you, of that Date, I placed my Squadron in such Situation as to prevent

vent the Enemy from returning to the Texel, without my falling in with them. At Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the 11th I got Sight of Captain Trollope's Squadron, with Signals flying for an Enemy to Leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the Signal for a general Chase, and soon got Sight of them, forming in a Line on the Larboard Tack to receive us, the Wind at N. W. As we approached near, I made the Signal for the Squadron to shorten Sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the Land between Camperdown and Egmont, about Nine Miles to Leeward of the Enemy, and finding there was no Time to be lost in making the Attack, I made the Signal to bear up, break the Enemy's Line, and engage them to Leeward, each ship her Opponent, by which I got between them and the Land, whither they were fast approaching. My Signals were obeyed with great Promptitude, and Vice-Admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down on the Enemy's Rear in the most gallant Manner, his Division following his Example, and the Action commenced about Forty Minutes past Twelve o'Clock. The Venerable soon got through the Enemy's Line, and I began a close Action, with my Division on their Van, which lasted near Two Hours and a Half, when I observed all the Masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the Board; she was, however, defended for some Time in a most gallant Manner; but being overpressed by Numbers, her Colours were struck, and Admiral De Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me I observed the Ship bearing the Vice-Admiral's Flag was also dismasted, and had surrendered to Vice-Admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in Nine Fathoms Water, and not farther than Five Miles from the Land, my Attention was so much taken up in getting the Heads of the disabled Ships off Shore, that I was not able to distinguish

distinguish the Number of Ships captured; and the Wind having been constantly on the Land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been able to gain an exact Account of them, but we have taken Possession of Eight or Nine; more of them had struck, but taking Advantage of the Night, and being so near their own Coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next Morning.

It is with the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction I make known to their Lordships the very gallant Behaviour of Vice-Admiral Onslow, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Squadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly British Spirit, at least those that I had an Opportunity of seeing.

One of the Enemy's Ships caught Fire in the Action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the Pleasure to say it was extinguished, and she is one of the Ships in our Possession. The Squadron has suffered much in their Masts, Yards, and Rigging, and many of them have lost a Number of Men; however, in no Proportion to that of the Enemy. The Carnage on board the Two Ships that bore the Admirals Flags has been beyond all Description; they have had no less than Two Hundred and Fifty Men Killed and Wounded on board of each Ship; and here I have to lament the Loss of Captain Burgess, of His Majesty's Ship the Ardent, who brought that Ship into Action in the most gallant and masterly Manner, but was unfortunately killed soon after. However, the Ship continued the Action close, until quite disabled. The Public have lost a good and gallant Officer in Captain Burgess, and I, with others, a sincere Friend.

Captain Trollope's Exertions and active good Conduct in keeping Sight of the Enemy's Fleet until
I came

I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just Reward.

I send this by Captain Fairfax, by whose able Advice I profited much during the Action, and who will give their Lordships any further Particulars they may wish to know.

As most of the Ships of the Squadron are much disabled, and several of the Prizes dismasted, I shall make the best of my Way with them to the Nore.

I herewith transmit you a List of Killed and Wounded on board such of the Squadron as I have been able to collect; a List of the Enemy's Fleet opposed to my Squadron, and my Line-of-Battle on the Day of Action.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board the Ships of Admiral Duncan's Squadron in an Action with the Dutch on the 11th of October 1797.

Venerable.—13 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 6 Officers, 52 Seamen, 4 Marines, wounded.—Total 77.

Monarch.—2 Officers, 34 Seamen, killed; 9 Officers, 79 Seamen, 12 Marines, wounded.—Total 136.

Bedford.—2 Midshipmen, 26 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 37 Seamen, 3 Marines, wounded.—Total 71.

Powerful.—8 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 4 Officers, 74 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 88.

Isis.—1 Seaman, 1 Marine, killed; 3 Officers, 18 Seamen, wounded.—Total 23.

Ardent.—2 Officers, 33 Seamen, 6 Marines, killed; 8 Officers, 85 Seamen, 11 Marines, 3 Boys, wounded.—Total 148.

Agincourt.—None killed or wounded.

Belliqueux.—2 Officers, 20 Seamen, 3 Marines, killed;

killed ; 3 Officers, 63 Seamen, 12 Marines, wounded.—Total 103.

Lancaster.—3 Seamen killed ; 2 Officers, 13 Seamen, 3 Marines, wounded.—Total 21.

Triumph.—25 Seamen, 3 Marines, 1 Boy, killed ; 5 Officers, 50 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 84.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Monarch.—Mr. J. P. Tindal and Mr. Moyle Finlay, Midshipmen.

Ardent.—Captain Burgefs, Mr. Michael Dunn, Master.

Belliqueux. — Lieutenant Robert Webster, Mr. James Milne, Master's Mate.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Venerable.—Lieutenants Clay and Douglas, Lieutenant Chambers of the Marines, Mr. Stewart, Midshipman, Mr. Brown, Pilot.

Monarch.—Lieutenant Retalick, Lieutenant Smith of the Marines, Mr. George Massie, Mr. Benjamin Clement, Mr. Daniel Sherwin, Mr. Charles Slade, Midshipmen, Mr. John Chimley, Master's Mate.

Bedford.—Lieutenant Keenor.

Powerful.—Lieutenant Jennings, Mr. Mel. Jones, Boatswain, Mr. Daniel Rogers, Midshipman, Lieutenant Walker of the Marines.

Isis.—Lieutenant Charles Rea of the Marines, Mr. Simon Frazer, and Mr. John Walker, Midshipmen.

Ardent.—Lieutenant James Rose, Lieutenant John Sobriell, Captain Cuthbert of Marines, Mr. John Tracy, Master's Mate, Mr. John Airey, Master's Mate, Mr. Thomas Leopard, Midshipman, Mr. John Taylor, Captain's Clerk, slightly, Mr. George Killiar, Midshipman, slightly.

Belliqueux.—Lieutenant England, slightly. Captain James Cassel of Marines, slightly, Mr. James Scott, Midshipman.

Lancaster.

Lancaster.—Lieutenant Morgan, Lieutenant Sandys of the Marines.

Triumph.—Captain Effington, slightly in the Arm ; Mr. Chapman, First Lieutenant, slightly in the Head ; Mr. Trollope, Third Lieutenant, slightly in the Foot ; Mr. Read, Master, slightly bruised ; Mr. Jones, Midshipman, slightly in the Face.

ADAM DUNCAN.

List and Disposition of the Dutch Fleet on the 11th of October, 1797.

V A N.

Vice-Admiral Reyntjes, Commander.

Cerberus, Captain Jacobson, 68 Guns, 450 Men.

Delft, Captain Verdoorn, 56 Guns, 375 Men.—Taken.

Jupiter, Vice-Admiral Reyntjes and Rear-Admiral Meuses, 74 Guns, 550 Men.—Taken.

Alkmaar, Captain Kraft, 56 Guns, 350 Men.—Taken.

Haerlem, Captain Wiggerts, 68 Guns, 450 Men.—Taken.

Munnikkendam.—Captain Lancaster, 44 Guns, 270 Men.—Taken.

Heldin, Captain Dumisnilde L'Eesttrille, 32 Guns, 230 Men.

Daphne Brig, Lieutenant Fredericks, 18 Guns, 98 Men.

C E N T R E.

Admiral De Winter, Commander in Chief.

Wassenaer, Captain Holland, 64 Guns, 450 Men.—Taken.

Batavier, Captain Souters, 56 Guns, 350 Men.

Vryheid, (the Liberty) Admiral De Winter Van Rossen, 74 Guns, 550 Men.—Taken.

States General, Rear-Admiral Story, 74 Guns, 550 Men.

K 2

Leyden,

Leyden, Captain Musquetier, 68 Guns, 450 Men.
 Mars, Captain Kolff, 44 Guns, 400 Men.
 Waakzaamheid, Captain-Lieutenant Nicrop, 24
 Guns, 150 Men.
 Minerva, Captain Eilbracht, 24 Guns, 150 Men.
 Galatea Brig, Lieutenant Rivery, 18 Guns, 98
 Men.
 Atalanta Brig, Lieutenant Plets, 18 Guns, 98 Men.

R E A R.

Rear-Admiral Bloys, Commander.

Admiral Devries, Captain Zegers, 68 Guns, 450
 Men.—Taken.
Hercules, Captain Van Ryfoort, 64 Guns, 450
 Men.—Taken.
Brutus, Rear-Admiral Bloys, 74 Guns, 550 Men.
Beschermmer, Captain Hinxtt, 56 Guns, 350 Men.
Gelykheid (the Equality), Captain Ruysen, 68 Guns,
 450 Men.—Taken.
Ambuscade, Captain-Lieutenant Huys, 32 Guns,
 250 Men.—Taken.
 Ajax Brig, Lieutenant Arkenbout, 18 Guns, 98
 Men.
 Haasje (Avifo), Lieutenant Hartenfeld, 6 Guns,
 35 Men.

ADAM DUNCAN.

N. B. Another Line of Battle Ship, reported to
 be taken, Name unknown.

*Disposition of the Squadron, in the Order of Battle, on
 the 11th of October, 1797.*

LARBOARD, or LEE DIVISION.

Richard Onslow, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red,
 Commander.

1. Ruffel, Henry Trollope Captain, 74 Guns, 590
 Men.
2. Director, William Bligh Captain, 64 Guns,
 491 Men.
3. Montagu,

3. Montagu, John Knight Captain, 74 Guns,
590 Men
4. Veteran, George Gregory Captain, 64 Guns,
491 Men.
5. Monarch, Vice-Admiral Onslow, Edward
O'Bryen Captain, 74 Guns, 599 Men.
6. Powerful, William O'Bryen Drury Captain,
74 Guns, 590 Men.
7. Monmouth, James Walker Captain, 64 Guns,
491 Men.
8. Agincourt, John Williamfon Captain, 64
Guns, 491 Men.

REPEATERS.

Beaulieu Frigate. — Cutters Rose, King George,
Active, Diligent—Speculative Lugger.

STARBOARD, or WEATHER DIVISION.

Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

9. Triumph, William Henry Effington Captain,
74 Guns, 640 Men.
10. Venerable, Admiral Duncan, William George
Fairfax Captain, 74 Guns, 593 Men.
11. Ardent, Richard R. Burgess Captain, 64 Guns,
491 Men.
12. Bedford, Sir Thomas Byard Captain, 74 Guns,
590 Men.
13. Lancaster, John Wells Captain, 64 Guns, 491
Men.
14. Bellicieux, John Inglis Captain, 64 Guns,
491 Men.
15. Adamant, William Hotham Captain, 50 Guns,
343 Men.
16. Isis, William Mitchell Captain, 50 Guns,
343 Men.

REPEATERS,

Circe Frigate.—Martin Sloop.

ADAM DUNCAN.

*Venerable, off Orfordness,
October 15, 1797.*

S I R,

IN Addition to my Letter of the 13th Instant, containing the Particulars of the Action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to send away until this Day, I have to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, from the Wind continuing to blow on the Dutch Coast, the Ships have had great Difficulty in keeping off the Shore, and that we have unavoidably been separated. On Friday last the Wind blew strong from the W. S. W. to W. N. W. and continued so to do until Saturday Morning; it then shifted to the North, when I made the Signal to wear, stood to the Westward, and fortunately anchored here last Evening, the Venerable being so leaky, that, with all her Pumps going, we could but just keep her free. This Morning I observed the Ships named in the Margin * at Anchor near us, Three near the Kentish Knock, and Three in Hosley Bay. The Wind is at N. W. and much against the disabled Ships: I have therefore sent the Lancaster and Beaulieu out to render them Assistance.

Sir Thomas Williams, in the Endymion, who joined me the Day after the Action, I also sent in Shore, to keep by and assist the disabled Ships; and I am informed that, in the Course of the Night, he fell in with a Dutch Ship of the Line off the Texel, and had engaged her, but I have not heard the Particulars.

I am, S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ADAM DUNCAN

Evan Nepean, Esq.

* Monarch, Powerful, Lancaster, Beaulieu.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 25th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, November 25, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated, Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, the 6th of October, 1797.

I BEG you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that Captain Gascoyne being ill of a Fever, I put Lieutenant White, of the *Queen*, into His Majesty's Brig *Pelican*, to command her during the Captain's Illness.

On the 17th of last Month Lieutenant White had the good Fortune to fall in with the *Trompeuse* French Privateer Brig. His spirited Conduct and officer-like Management, I am sure, will be as strongly impressed on their Lordships' Minds, by his Account of the Action, herewith inclosed, as it was on mine, in giving him great Credit for both.

S I R, *Pelican, at Sea, September 17, 1797.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that at Thirty Minutes past Seven A. M. we discovered a Brig bearing N. N. W. (Cape Nicholas S. by W. Half W.) standing towards us, with the Larboard Tacks

on board. As she appeared to be a Vessel of Force, I immediately made all Sail towards her, the Wind being East. At Forty-five Minutes past Eight, she having shewn French Colours, we opened our Fire on her in crossing, then wore round her Stern, and kept up a continued and well-directed Fire until Twenty Minutes after Nine, when she made all Sail from us, with the Larboard Tacks. Unfortunately we could not immediately make all Sail after her, as our Running Rigging was much cut; but as soon as it was repaired, every Exertion was made to get alongside of her a second Time, which was effected at Forty-five Minutes after Twelve, when we opened our Fire on her, which was so well directed, that at Ten Minutes past One she blew up abaft, and struck her Colours. At Fifteen Minutes after One she went down by the Head, and was totally lost. Upon which we immediately hoisted out our Boats, and fortunately saved the Lives of Sixty of her Crew, by whom we learn she was the *Trompeuse* French Privateer Brig, mounting 12 Six Pounders, and 78 Men on board: She had been out Eleven Days, but had only taken One Prize.

I feel myself greatly indebted to Captain Perkins, of the *Drake*, whom I discovered in Shore of us, for using every Exertion to work to Windward, and cut her off from Jean Rebel, as soon as I made the private Signal to him, and that of the Chase being an Enemy.

Permit me to observe, that great Praise is due to Lieutenants Ward and Usher, and Mr. McCleverty the Master, for their Zeal, Conduct, and Bravery, as also to the inferior Officers and Ship's Company, for their Steadiness, Obedience, and Courage.

Inclosed I have the Honor to send you a List of the Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS WHITE.

Sir Hyde Parker, Knt.

&c. &c. &c.

*A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Sloop Pelican, the 17th Day of September 1797.*

KILLED.

John Cook, Marine.

WOUNDED.

Thomas Stockdale, Ordinary Seaman.—Compound
Fracture.

Etean Beckwell, Able Seaman.—Wounded in the
Jaw.

Robert Hughes, Ordinary Seaman.—Wounded in
the Head.

Daniel Lucas, Able Seaman.—Wounded slightly.

John Reed, Coxswain.—Contusion in the Thigh.

(Signed)

THOMAS WHITE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 2d,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, December 2, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Admiral
Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated
Cricket, the 29th of November, 1797.*

S I R,

YOU will herewith receive Two Letters from Captain Keats, of His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, acquainting me with the Capture of Le Railleur Privateer, of 20 Guns, with 160 Men; also of the Recapture of an American Brig, of some Value.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Boadicea, at Sea, November
17, 1797.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that Le Railleur, a Ship Privateer of 20 Guns (most of which were thrown overboard in Chase), and 160 Men, quite new coppered, and One Day from

from La Rochelle, was this Morning captured by
His Majesty's Ships Boadicea and Anson.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

*To the Right Hon. Admiral
Lord Bridport, K. B.*

Boadicea, at Sea, November

21, 1797.

MY LORD,

HAVING recaptured a Brig, of some Consequence from her Cargo. and the Anson beginning to be rather short of Water, I hope, under these Circumstances, my sending the Anson to England will meet with your Lordship's Approbation.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. G. KEATS.

*To the Right Honorable
Lord Bridport, K. B.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 16th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, December 16, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Evan
Nepean, Esq. dated the 5th of October, 1797.*

S I R,

THE Alexandrian Schooner, of 6 Guns and 40 Men, Tender to His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, having sailed from hence, under the Command of Lieutenant William Wood Senhouse, in Quest of some Privateers that were said to be off this Island, fell in with, the 15th of August last, La Cocq French Privateer, of 6 Guns and 34 Men. After an Action of Three Quarters of an Hour she struck, having Two Men killed and Five wounded. The same Evening the Alexandrian attacked another Schooner, of greater Force, which, after a running Action of some Time, escaped by the Darknefs of the Night.

The Conduct of Lieutenant Senhouse, the Officers and Men of the Alexandrian, on this Occasion, was highly spirited and meritorious.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey
to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d of October,
1797.*

S I R,

I ENCLOSE you, for the Information of their Lordships, Copy of a Letter I have received from Lieutenant William Wood Senhouse, of His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, commanding the Alexander armed Tender.

The very gallant and spirited Conduct of Mr. Senhouse, by the Capture of a Privateer so superior in Force, together with his former Services on a similar Occasion, will, I am persuaded, recommend him to their Lordships' particular Favour.

The Alexander's Force was 6 Guns and 38 Men, that of the French Privateer 8 Guns and 74 Men.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Alexander, Fort Royal, Martinique,
October 8, 1797.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, that, after delivering your Dispatches to the Governor of Demerary, and Captain Manwaring of the Babet, on the 1st Instant, we immediately, in pursuance of your Orders, made Sail for Barbadoes, and at Day-Light on the 4th, that Island then bearing West Five or Six Leagues, we observed a Schooner on our Quarter making Sail after an American Brig to Leeward; we continued our Course, but she discovering us to be an Armed Vessel, hauled her Wind to the Northward, as we did in Chase of her; and at Nine A. M. brought her to a close Action of Fifty Minutes, when she struck, proving to be L'Epicharis French Privateer, mounting 8 Carriage Guns, and having on board 74 Men, belonging to Guadaloupe.

It

It is with Regret I add, that this was not accomplished without the Loss of an excellent Seaman, and Four others wounded, One I fear mortally. The Loss of the Enemy, I have Reasons to think, was great, as, on our taking Possession of her, Four Men were found lying dead on her Deck, and Twelve severely wounded.

The Muster-Roll of the Privateer being lost, and the Captain's Account not agreeing with the Number found, I have mentioned 74, as the Number actually counted by us when she struck.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

W. W. SENHOUSE.

*Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c. &c. &c.
Leeward Islands.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 19th,
1797.

Admiralty-Office, December 19, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Penguin, at Cork, the 11th of December, 1797

S I R,

I HAVE the Satisfaction to enclose, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter to me, from Captain Faulknor, of His Majesty's Ship Diana, giving an Account of his having captured a fast sailing French Corvette, La Mouche, of 18 Guns and 122 Men; fitted out from La Rochelle as a Privateer, with which the Diana arrived here Yesterday.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

S I R, *Diana, at Sea, December 8, 1797.*

I HAVE the Pleasure of acquainting you, that on the 5th Instant, being in Lat. 50 Deg. 17 Min. Long. 21 Deg. I fell in with, and captured, after
a Chase

a Chase of Four Hours, La Mouche, a National Corvette, fitted in every Respect for a Six Weeks Cruise, by the Merchants at Rochelle; had been from that Place Fifteen Days, without making any English Captures; she sent in, Five Days prior to my falling in with her, an American, from the Isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, which he detained on Suspicion, having no French Pass on board.

La Mouche is a Ship of considerable Force, having Eleven Ports of a side, but only 16 Twelve-Pounders on board when I fell in with her; Six of which were thrown overboard during the Chase. The Captain of her informs me she had a thorough Repair, and was new coppered in September last.

That she sails remarkably fast there is no Doubt of, as had it not been for her carrying away her Fore-Top-Mast during the Chase, the determined Way in which she continued on after that, notwithstanding the Diana's Shot going over her, gave me Reason to fear, from the Evening's coming on very thick and foggy, I might have lost her. She has run most of the War with great Success in annoying our Trade; which makes the Capture of a Ship of her Description add considerably to the Pleasure of,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JONATHAN FAULKNOR.

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Williams, Captain Sir Thomas, captures *l'Eclair*, Ship of War, 24.
Wolley, Captain, captures *La Gaïeté*, French Corvette, 123.

THE END OF CAMPAIGN 1797.



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